NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,708—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th June.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6207	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. TRAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	7263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to Cairns at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE		3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA I.	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Orlando	4,409	350	21st June 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 6, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 23rd June 1896
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

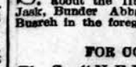
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 9th June, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 11th June, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 9th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 9th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on or about 19th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 6th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4228	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Veron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57. Esplanade Road

THE LUXURY OF A DRYING BOTTLE IN THE MONSOON
is appreciated by every Smoker in India.
We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following:—

1 Quart	Rs.	2	0 each.
2 "	"	3	0 "
4 "	"	5	0 "
7 "	"	10	0 "

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

HYDROCARBINE OR HAIR RENOVATOR.
THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.
Price per Bottle Rs. 2.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready,—Chuckla, No. 8.

TRADE MARK.
FOOTBALL SEASON, 1896.
BEST HIDE LEATHER BALLS WITH BEST RED RUBBER BLADDERS.

ASSOCIATION.

	4	5	6	7
Cash	Rs. 8-12	Rs. 10-0	Rs. 11-8	Rs. 13-0
Credit	Rs. 9-12	Rs. 11-4	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 14-8

RUGBY.

Cash	Rs. 7-10	Rs. 8-12	Rs. 10-0	Rs. 11-8
Credit	Rs. 8-10	Rs. 9-12	Rs. 11-4	Rs. 13-0

PUMPS, SHIN GUARDS, AND ALL ACCESSORIES.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.
This Company has supplied many of the
PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES
and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., LD., will send on application a
LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES
fairly representative of English Literature, and including a libera selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.
The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the
INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES
has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.
It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read, but we have tried to include works which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to the readers.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BY SPEGIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.
THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemical and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.
BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peit, City.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS.
THE NEWEST STYLES IN INVERNESS CAPES AND CHESTERFIELDS
ARE NOW BEING SHOWN.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHUBB'S SAFES!
DARING
DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.
CHUBB'S SAFE PRESERVES
£6,000.
MESSRS. CHUBB'S, AGENTS at CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, write as follows, under date December 27th, 1894:—
"WE have to advise you that last Sunday night one of your SAFES, at the GINSBERG GOLD MINING COMPANY, JOHANNESBERG, was ATTACKED by BURGLARS, and although
DYNAMITE
was used they FAILED to OPEN the SAFE, which contained £6,000 worth of gold."
CHUBB'S LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
NO. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.
JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.
JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE RAINFALL
Can be easily measured by any one by means of a
RAIN GAUGE,
which consists of an accurately made 5-inch Funnel, connected with a bottle, and enclosed in a Japanned case, with an opening at the side for convenience of observing the collected rainfall without disturbing the frame and a measure, which holds half an inch of rain for a 5 inch area, sub-divided into fiftieths.
Price, complete, Rs. 10.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Glœl for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year. Applications to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
JUNE 11TH and 12TH.

MISS ANNIE MAY ABBOTT,

THE LITTLE ELECTRIC MAGNET,
The greatest phenomenon since the Christian Era.
TWO HOURS of Inexplicable Mystery.
Food for Thought.
Interesting, Entertaining, and Amusing.
What is this mighty force that overcomes physical strength and baffles the scientific world ?
Assisted by
Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, the Popular English Tenor
and
SIGNOR ALFREDO GOULD,
The Eminent Operatic Baritone in their recital of song.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance, 9-15 p.m.,
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1. Children Half Price. Usual arrangement for soldiers.
Booking Office.—SOUNDY & Co.'s.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS..........	Jacobs	1,746	11th June.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to
EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
ALGOA BAY, and
CAPE TOWN, SOUTHAMPTON,
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

THE S. S. "MUNIFICENT," has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO' and LONDON and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th June, 1896.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December 1895.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th June, 1896, both days inclusive.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1896, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1895.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Damodardas Tapidas made by the Directors.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th June, 1896, both days inclusive.
N.B.—The ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Company are OPEN to the inspection of Shareholders from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., up to the day of Meeting.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
GAIETY COMPANY.

(The CAREY FAMILY and other Artistes.)
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9TH.
IN HONOUR BOUND.
Followed by a Comic Monologue.
Concluding with the Musical Absurdity.
A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.
Interspersed with Songs, Dances, &c.
RESERVE PLAN at Soundy and Company's.
PRICES AS USUAL.
DOORS OPEN at 8-30. Commence at 9 p.m.
Manager ....W. G. CAREY.
Musical Director ....Mr. A. EWINGTON.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL,"
ARRIVED 6TH JUNE, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM, BOMBAY.
Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and executrix of Mr. Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalta (the mortgagee), and on account and at the risk of Jamsedjee Bhikhaji Naigaumwalla, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned lots :—
Lot No. I.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Vadala in Naigaum, in Bombay, known as Sivrichi bhat, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 960 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Elu, widow of Pedru Pereira, but now by that of Esmail Hajee Essak, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north and south by the property of Kundajee Alujee but now of Navasbai, wife of Jamsetjee Bhikhajee, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.
Lot No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land. situate at Vadala in Naigaum, in Bombay, and known as Manguchi bhat, in the registration sub-district or Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,878 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 184, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Government land, on or towards the west by the property of Nowrojee Pallonjee Battliwalla, on or towards the north by the property of Mohamed Shamjee but now of Kikabhoy Atmaram, and on or towards the south by the property of Dosabhoy Cama, but now of Esmail Hajee Essak, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Bustim and Kola, at No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, as attorneys for the Mortgagee's executrix or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MACHINE OIL, BOILER COMPOSITION, PLUMBAGO, PICKING BANDS, AND SEWING MACHINES.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.—
17 barrels each 42 gallons Nos. 1 and 2 cylinder and spindle oil.
9 drums valvoline, cylinder, spindle, and engine oil.
2 casks American cylinder oil.
3 barrels, each 42 gallons, boiler composition.
5 casks plumbago.
450 lbs. picking bands.
6 sewing machines.

SALE OF BRANDY, MINERAL WATER, AND BACON.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms to close consignments.—
50 boxes, each 1 doz. bottles brandy.
25 boxes, each 2 doz. pints brandy.
50 boxes, each 1 doz. bottles brandy.
7 cases, each 100 bottles, mineral water.
5 cases, each 20 pieces, each 10 to 12 lbs. bacon.

SALE OF 3 BALES ORDNANCE CANVAS.
Under instructions from Messrs. H. A. Levy and Co., Karachi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Nurpatrai Devidas, Lahore.
Ex s.s. Nubia.
B. R. and B.—3 bales Boare Spinning Co.'s No. 1 Ordnance canvas.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following.—
A few new musical boxes playing 4, 6, 8, 10 Hindustani and English tunes.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of dining and camp tables, chairs, sideboard, marble top tables and teapoys, sofas, easy chairs, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, glassware, crockery, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Pranjivan Motiram.
337 D B 781-84. 4 cases white shirtings.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Imperatrix—
B 216 A S 2672—1 case 500 gross black polished buttons.
By order of Mr. Aboo Mahomed and on account and the risk of the Societe Generale Mercantile, Paris, ex s.s. Baroda—
S 1966-G M 7119—1 case 50 doz. hair brushes.
Ex s. s. Rauenthaler.
7120—1 case 40 doz. hair brushes.
AT 2 P. M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong victoria
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 bay waler mare about 15-1, perfect temper, trained charger and good in harness.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bicycle.
1 high-wheeled bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WHITEWOOD BOARDS.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3½ p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, Duty Paid Warehouse, by order of Messrs. J Koenig and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sulemanjee Dadabhoy, ex s. s. Lorenzo—
About 12 tons whitewood ceiling boards tongued and grooved about 6" by 5-16".
About 10 tons whitewood ceiling boards tongued and grooved about 6" by 3-8".
About 4½ tons whitewood boards about 12" by ½".
ex s. s. Ariosto.
About 10 tons whitewood ceiling boards tongued and grooved about 6" by 5-16".
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KALI CHOWKY ROAD AT CHINCHPOOGLY NEAR THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.
On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Tyeb Hamid in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of May, 1890, the following, property, viz.
All that piece of leasehold ground together with the messuage dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly in the registration sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Tyeb Hamid, containing by admeasurement 656 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Rukhmabai Moorli Tellin, on the west by the property of Joseph Esmail, on the north by the property of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on the south by the Kali Chowky Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDINGS, STREETS Nos. 67, 53 and 59, AT COPPER-SMITH STREET, MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messr's MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p. m., on the premises the whole of the materials of the said buildings in three lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.
Under instructions from Messrs. Baliajee Pandurang, Shamrao Pandurang, and Dhondoo Trimbuck Aptey, executors of the will of Yeshodabai, widow of Govind Gungadhur Phudkey, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, jewellery, &c., consisting of pearl nose-ring, pearl kaps, 3, 4 and 9 string pearl necklaces or gule-ehri, pearl balees, diamond, emerald, and ruby finger rings, khoodees with purabs and blue stones, puduck with pearls, bohkur (ear-ring) of pearls, gold watch, bangles, todas, armlets, necklaces, puduck, putlis, brooch, chains with diamonds, chups-kuli, and boogdees; silver todas, trays, tumblers, cups, wallas, coins, vaks, gotes, spoon, chowfulla, &c.
Also by order of Hormusjee Framjee Deewecha, Esq., administrator of the estate of the late Dr. F. D. Deewecha,—one silver open face watch No. 547, by L. Just and Son, and one silver hunting watch No. 16314 by Jas. McCabe.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 8, 1896.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 8th June, 1896, to all Shareholders borne on the Register on 25th instant.
E. BOLLAM,
General Manager.
Bombay, 30th May, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 259 OF 1891.

JAN MAHOMED CASSUM and HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HOOSEIN BIN VALEE MAHOMED, ZENABAI and EBRAHIM CHAND..........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendants in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Butcher Street, otherwise called Kasaiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 15, and now under Ward No. 319 Street Nos. 67-69.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale Application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay. —Dated this 30th day of March, 1896.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPATRAO NANABHOY, DADAJEE NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALKRISHNA, YESHWANTRAO BALKRISHNA, KHANDERAO WASSUDEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO, GAJANAN RAMRAO VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HARISCHANDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203, and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows :— that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderjee Damjee, on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, shop or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1), and Street No. 311, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows :— That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of May, 1896.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.
ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.............................. Rs. 2
Six Months..................................... „ 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.
OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.
MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..............	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... / PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA................	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital...$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, / G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE,
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..................... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were :—

PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 2,45,640
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE	£ 20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895	£ 818,686
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND	£ 1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND	£ 4,860,056

AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.
IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns,
Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Coloron 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	8
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club. Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.
For particulars apply
MANAGER.
TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.
Price :—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.
With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE : Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :— The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,457½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	70
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	645
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,820
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	965
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,135
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	745
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,120
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	630
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	665
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	675
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,625
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	725
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	770
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	260
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,130
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	890
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	285
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,245
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvRs.130	3,425
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	580
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,785
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	490
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,425
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	945
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,770
Soonderdas	750	1,800	1,000	dvdRs40	965
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	335
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	515
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	715xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	48?xd
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	525
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	830
Wadia Mills	1,0[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,160
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	185
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	580
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	525
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	180
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	520
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Bassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	306	6,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	12	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	375
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier HotelCo	2,800	100	100	8 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	30

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-9	Nom.
Gold Leaf	" 27-12	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 27-7	
Do. do. new	" 27-5	
Australia bar Gold	" 27-8	
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-7	
Sovereigns	" 17-5	
Do. Dragons	" 17-4	
Silver 7	" 95-11	
2? Do.	" 95-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court Re-opens.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Courland and Chupra entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Munificent on Saturday the steamer Osborne leaving it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock on Saturday.

POONA VITAL STATISTICS.—There were 246 births (155 males and 91 females), and 299 deaths (136 males and 163 females) registered at the Poona City Municipal office during the month of May last. The number of deaths from cholera was thirty.

THEFT AT BUTCHER'S ISLAND.—Moshee Babajee, a lascar, residing at Butcher's Island, has reported to the police that, on the 21st ultimo, two silver bangles and a gold nuth, of the value of Rs. 27, were stolen from his box. One Abba Sahib, who is on visiting terms with the complainant, spent the day at the latter's place on the day in question.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Ramjee Babajee, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, was, on Friday morning, engaged in re-arranging the tiles on the roof of his chawl, when his foot slipped off the ladder, and he fell to the ground, a distance of about thirteen feet. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to have injured his spine. He is now a patient in the hospital.

A NATIVE MINING STUDENT.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. Dayabhai Pitamberdas Derasari, of Rajkote Training College, who proceeds by Saturday's mail under the patronage of a Kathiawad Native Prince to make mining his special study, belongs to the Visnagar Nagar community. He is one of the educated promising youths, and it certainly speaks well of him, and others who gave him every encouragement, although these, we hear, formed a very small minority. He is the first youth from the caste who, not heeding the inveterate orthodox feeling rampant in the community, has made himself bold to take this praiseworthy step, and his example, we hope, will stimulate others also. Amongst those who went on board the steamer Sutlej to wish him God-speed and bon voyage were Mr. Dinanath M. Mehta, Mr. Manecklal Sakerlal Desai, M.A., and several other Parsi and Hindu friends.

CONCERT AT DEOLALI CAMP.—The following programme was given at a concert promoted by the convalescents now at Deolali on the 5th instant:—Song by Pt. Solomon, entitled "I love my dear mother"; song by Pt. Thomas, "Bass;" song by Pt. H. Ingram, "I would not"; song by Pt. A. Salmon, "The bride of the Woodland"; song by Pt. Redmond, "What did he get"; song by Pt. Yates, "That's the latest"; song by Pt. Nicholson, "For me"; Flute Solo by Corpl. Fox; Glove sparring between Pt. Powell and Pt. Woods; song by Pt. Shone; concertina solo by Sergt. McNamarra; song by Pt. Walker; mouth organ solo by Pt. Nicholson. Great credit is due to the members of the troupe for the manner everything was carried out. After singing "God Save the Queen" a very pleasant evening was brought to a close. This troupe intends giving a performance on or about the 20th of July, when a lengthy and well-prepared programme will be gone through.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Rowji Sakharam alias Trimbuk Bulwant, a Hindu, having a register of two previous convictions against him, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by travelling without a ticket by No. 5 down ordinary train, on Friday afternoon. The accused was discharged from the Oomercary prison only on the morning of the day in question after having served out one month's rigorous imprisonment. Immediately after his release he proceeded to the Grant Road Railway stations, and commenced walking about the platform, apparently awaiting for a train. On the arrival of the ordinary train he got into a third-class compartment, when a railway policeman on duty at the station arrested him on suspicion, and on an enquiry found that the man had no ticket with him. Accused stated that he got into a railway carriage at the Grant Road station, intending to go to Baroda. He had no ticket with him, but he thought he would pay for it at Baroda. He had, however, no money to pay for the ticket. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD TO MR. VISHVANATH RAO K. JOGLEKER.—In acknowledgement of his important, valuable, and varied services rendered to the Karajgi Taluka in general, and to the town of the same name in particular, in Dharwar District, during the last four or five years as a public citizen the Government of India was pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb on Mr. Vishvanathrao. The presentation of the sanad was celebrated on Thursday, 28th ult., says a correspondent, at one of the most enthusiastic meetings. The meeting was held in the Haveri Municipal hall. Several members of Karagji sat on the platform in testimony of their personal satisfaction at the presentation. The chairman, Mr. Anderson, the Second Assistant Collector, in opening the proceedings, made an able speech as usual, and amidst much applause presented the sanad. Rao Saheb Vishvanathrao, who was received with loud applause, in making a formal reply, acknowledged the personal courtesy shown to him. Then a representative from Karagji, Mr. Timmaji R. Kalkoti, offered a most hearty welcome to the chairman and the audience, with some general observations on the occasion. Rao Saheb Shrinivasrao Rodda, Deputy Educational Inspector, who had especially come here, made an able speech in Canarese. The highly successful meeting then ended with the usual compliment of passing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair.

THE JAIN HIGH PRIEST.—A meeting of the Jains of Surat was held on Thursday to express the deep regret of the community at the loss of their high priest, Guru Atmaramji, and of the Muni Ratnasagarji. The Nagarseth of Surat was called to the chair. The proposer of the first resolution spoke in very glowing terms of the high attainments of Guru Atmaramji, and also mentioned the peculiar relation which existed between him and Dr. Rudolph Hoernle, of the Bengal Royal Asiatic Society, which led the latter eventually to dedicate his edition of the Uvasagdasao to the Guru in four elegant stanzas. Allusion was also made to the very brilliant proselytising work done by the Guru, as well as to the great re-awakening created, especially in the Punjab. Another gentleman recounted the excellent merits of the other Guru Ratnasagarjee, and the propositions expressing the deep regret of the community were accepted. A proposition was then brought forward by Mr. Hirachand Javeri, a municipal commissioner, to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of the two gurus from the interest of which scholarships may be maintained at the University for encouraging the study of Sanskrit Jain undergraduates. The plan having obtained the support of Mr. Melapchand, lately the Dewan of Serohi State, and others, was accepted. It is hoped that the Jains of Bombay and elsewhere will subscribe munificent sums to this fund. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of his client, Nusserwanji Adarji, and applied for a sanction to prosecute Goolam Haider, Villayat Khan, and Byramji Jamsetji, under sec. 193, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. From the information filed it appears that complainant was arrested at the instance of the accused on the 27th April last on a charge of assaulting him, and was kept in police custody until he was liberated on bail by the European police officer, to appear before his Worship on the following morning. He was tried by the magistrate, who after several hearings found that the charge brought against complainant and one Edulji Cooverji was false, and acquitted them. The complainant further alleged that the charge preferred against him by accused was false, malicious, and unfounded, and made simply at the instigation of the third accused, Byramji, with whom the complainant was in hostile terms, and who bore ill-feelings towards him. His Worship granted a sanction for the prosecution of Goolam Haider under sections 211 and 193 of the Penal Code for preferring a false charge against complainant with intent to injure him and for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and Villayat Khan and Byramji Jamsetji under section 193 of the Penal Code.

SUICIDE OF A DISSIPATED MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held on inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Kanji Bechar, a Hindu carpenter, aged twenty, residing with his father and brother at Kicka Street. Deceased was of a dissipated habit, used to gamble and drink, and keep himself away from home till late hours at night every day. With a view to improve his habits, his father got him married about a month ago. For a short time after the marriage, deceased behaved himself well, and then again relapsed into his old habits. He was frequently scolded by his father and brother, but he did not alter his mode of living, and often lost his temper and quarrelled with them. About 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, deceased's master sent for the deceased's brother, and inquired of him as to why the deceased had not been attending to his work for the last three days. The brother returned home and went into the room in which the deceased used to sleep and found him lying unconscious. A Parsee doctor was called in, who, after examining Kanji, advised him to be taken to a hospital. Deceased was consequently conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to have been suffering from opium poisoning. He was admitted into the hospital, but never came to himself again, and died at 10 o'clock on the following morning. The police searched the room of the deceased, and found a leaf which was stained with opium near his bed. The evidence of a licensed opium vendor at Erskine Road went to show that deceased had purchased on the previous day from that shop two annas worth of opium. The jury on the above evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

PENALTY FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Saunderson charged Ahmed Mirza, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a metal watch, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Mahomed Abdulla, also a Mahomedan, residing at Falkland Road. The complainant in his evidence stated that on Thursday evening he was coming from the Golpitha, when accused met him and asked for some money to drink. When complainant refused to comply with the demand, accused snatched his watch off his pocket and ran into the house of a woman, named Bunee, who resided in that locality and who was in the keeping of the accused. Complainant followed accused up to the door of the house, when one Abdoola informed him that accused had just gone into the house. Complainant went and brought the police, and on searching the place, recovered the watch. It was not true that Abdulla and two or three others were in Bunee's house drinking. The evidence of the witnesses, however, did not corroborate the complainant's story. It appeared that the woman Bunee was formerly in the keeping of the man Abdoola, but she has for some time past left his protection and went and lived with the accused. Consequently Abdulla set complainant up to bring a false charge against accused. Accused in his defence stated that he was in Bunee's house from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. that day. While he was sleeping there complainant came and charged him with theft of the watch. Accused denied the offence. Complainant brought the police, who searched the house and discovered the watch in the ledge of the window. The ledge had iron bars, but anyone could put his hands through and put the watch there. It was false that he met complainant at 7 p.m., and after snatching away the watch ran into Bunee's house. The magistrate on the evidence discharged accused and ordered complainant to pay Rs. 25 to accused, for making a malicious complaint against him. His Worship remarked that Bunee was Abdoola's kept-mistress, but she gave him up about ten days ago, and had gone under the accused's protection; consequently Abdoola got complainant to make this false charge against the accused.

PARSI CHARITABLE TRUST FUNDS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., and the four other members of the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds, have just issued a bulky volume, containing a detailed account of their administration for the year 1894-95 of the enormous amount of funds placed in their charge by the Parsis of Bombay and out-stations. Though comparatively a small community, the Parsis have by their natural desire to be generous accumulated in round figures Rs. 34,70,000, out of which Rs. 30,00,000 have been contributed by the Parsis of Bombay, and the rest Rs. 4,70,000 by those of other places in India. In addition to these funds, the trustees have under their management about Rs. 2,25,000, belonging to the Hindu community, of which there is a separate trust deed, and Rs. 2,05,000, raised for the maintenance of the poor Zoroastrians of Surat and Nowsari, which, added to the main fund, brings up the total to Rs. 39,00,000. The trustees, assisted by their zealous, learned, and well trained secretary, Shums-ul-Ulma Ervad Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, and a staff of clerks and accountants, have so carefully administered these vast funds, that since the time of their first organization, not a single instance of neglect or misappropriation has occurred. The accounts are audited with care and watchfulness by competent accountants, who have invariably pronounced them as correct and in order. The trustees hold their office as honorary members, and do not receive any remuneration. It is a post of great honour among the Parsi community, and only gentlemen of high personal repute and means are nominated, the one acknowledged leader. Sir Jamsetjee, being always the president of the board,—the office being vested in the family by reason of the funds having been first founded by the first Parsi Baronet. The secretary is a paid-servant, and the auditors also receive their annual allowances. No other nationality possesses such an institution, having in their hands nearly forty lakhs of rupees for charity, or even a fourth of it. It is therefore very creditable to the generous instinct of the Parsis that such a large fund should exist solely for the benefit of the poor, for feeding, clothing and housing them. The confidence reposed in the trustees and their mode of administering the various funds is so great, that every year thousands of rupees are added to them. Thus, last year, the handsome sum of Rs. 58,000 was contributed to the various charitable funds. Upwards of Rs. 30,50,000 are invested in Government paper. Port Trust Bonds and Municipal Bonds, which are all lodged with the Bank of Bombay for safe custody, besides which they have 450 Bank of Bengal shares, of the value of nearly Rs. 3,75,000. It should be mentioned that only the interest accruing on these large investments is used for the benefit of the poor, the capital remaining intact. In point of fact, people contributing funds for the purpose make a condition that the principal sum should remain intact, while the interest accruing therefrom be utilized for the maintenance of the poor or for the purpose specified by the donor. The chief source of expenditure is in connection with the carriage of the dead to the Towers of Silence, for which purpose forty-eight corpse-bearers are permanently engaged, the amount set aside for this charge being Rs. 3,80,000. The cost for the year under report on this account was Rs. 25,000, including the cost of maintaining servants on the Tower, watchmen, gardeners, &c. An appeal is made indirectly to the generosity of the Parsis to augment the fund under this head whenever an opportunity presents itself to them. For housing, feeding, and clothing the helpless members of the Zoroastrian community, the sum of Rs. 1,07,580 is available. The income from this source for the year under review, was Rs. 21,100, and the expenditure was Rs. 18,000. Money payments ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month were also made to 342 females, and 99 males, which came to Rs. 17,000. During the year 27 stipendiaries died, while 46 were newly admitted. One of the most praiseworthy features of these charities is that, of recent years, a special fund has been raised for the benefit of those Parsis who have fallen from their greatness by circumstances over which they had no control, and to whom regular payments are made in a private manner, and of which no account is published, though an account is kept in the records of the trustees. This fund was brought into existence at the suggestion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and though it is in its infancy, it amounts to Rs. 13,500 at present. Appeal is therefore made to the liberal-minded Parsis to exert themselves and augment this fund, for its aim is very laudatory. During the year relief to the extent of Rs. 2,000 was given to 29 men and 24 women of respectable families. Similarly a fund has been established for the maintenance of four widows, which amounts to Rs. 8,800. Out of this 63 Parsi widows have received help from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month, absorbing Rs. 2,277. The volume under notice contains various other matters of public interest, particularly to the Parsis, and is a brilliant record of their generosity during the past year, to which our Hindu and Mahomedan citizens may refer with advantage to their respective communities.

A BRUSH WITH THE DERVISHES.

WE have received a very interesting account, from an eye-witness, of the first brush with the dervishes on the 1st May six miles from Akasheh. Major Burn-Murdoch had with him three weak squadrons of Egyptian cavalry, 240 men in all, with five British officers. The dervish force was found drawn up across some open ground, its strength being about 400 cavalry with 800 or 1,000 infantry. The Egyptian cavalry were in column of troops in a defile when the friendly Arab scouts first gave information of the enemy's presence. The scouting had been badly done, and something in the nature of a surprise occurred. The dervish cavalry made a charge at the head of the column, and for some minutes the Egyptians retired in confusion, the horsemen on both sides being mixed together in a cloud of dust. But in obedience to the orders of the British officers the rear troops faced round and a countercharge was made. The defile was cleared without any difficulty. The dervish horsemen were armed with rather blund spears, and though they wounded several men and horses, none were killed. After this the footmen lined the hills on either side of the defile, and the Egyptian cavalry were dismounted, a brisk fire being interchanged over about a mile of front. Major Burn-Murdoch saw that it was impossible to retire, and three troops were got together for a second charge. This was made under the leadership of Captains Whitla and Persse of the Bays and Lieutenant Lord Fincastle of the 17th Lancers. The dervishes fled as soon as they saw the Egyptian cavalry bearing down upon them, and retired to a position about a mile away. There was no further fighting of any importance, and by the time that infantry reinforcements arrived to support the cavalry the enemy were retiring. The dervish infantry had Remington rifles, but their fire was very wild and high. The behaviour of the Egyptian troops was excellent after they had recovered from the first surprise of the charge made against them. They willingly followed their British officers and displayed great coolness under rifle-fire. One man who was shot in the head refused to fall out, and others with less severe wounds kept their places in the ranks. It is believed that the hostile force meant to attack Akasheh, but were deterred by coming in contact with the cavalry whom they probably believed to be closely supported by infantry. Their first charge was a most determined one, but afterwards they seemed to lose heart, and would not adventure on a second rush to close quarters. It was impossible to pursue them, as the Egyptian squadrons had been twelve hours in the saddle and the horses were exhausted, while the men suffered greatly from thirst. There can be little doubt that the dervishes dread cavalry, and the more this arm can be employed the better.—"Pioneer."

THE STORY OF A TIN OF GHEE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hemraj Raghowji appeared to answer charges of cheating and criminal misappropriation brought against him by Jeevraj Runchod. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster represented the complainant, and Mr. De Souza with Mr. De Quadros defended the accused. It appears that the complainant has his shop dealing in groceries, &c., at Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao. On the morning of 30th April last, the accused, who also has his shop in the same street, came to the complainant and offered to purchase a tin of ghee. The complainant refused to sell him the tin on credit as the accused had filed his schedule in insolvency and obtained an interim order. On the accused representing that he would pay down cash he was allowed to select a tin of ghee weighing about a maund and-a-half, the price of which came to Rs. 19-5-6. On the complainant thereupon asking for the price of the same the accused put his hand into his pocket pretending to take out a currency note of Rs. 20. On finding that he had by mistake left the note at his shop, he asked the complainant to give 10 annas and 6 pies to his servant Hirji along with the tin of ghee, and he promised to give him the note of Rs. 20 at his own shop. On accused reaching his shop he put the tin of ghee into the shop, took the balance of annas 10 and 6 pies from Hirji, dropped it in his till, gave a violent push to Hirji, and turned him out. Hirji went crying to his master, and related what had happened. A report was thereupon made to the police inspector of the division, before whom the accused denied all knowledge of the tin of ghee. The accused had twice been fined for assaulting people, and only a week ago was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for creating a disturbance in the public street, and assaulting the complainant. The magistrate, after recording evidence, convicted Hemraj of the charge of cheating under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

THE RUTLAM-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

ONE of the big lines of Railway which have still to be built in India is that which will open out the Chambal valley and place Delhi in more direct communication with Bombay. The following particulars of the project appear in the Railway Administration Report:—

The total length of the projected railway is about 381¼ miles; but of this length the first 25¾ miles, as far as Nagda, are already under construction. The survey of the line as far as the second crossing of the Chambal river, at Miana (mile 222·30 from Rutlam), was carried out in 1894-95, and was referred to in that year's report. During the past year the surveys of the entire project were completed. Having crossed the Chambal river at Miana the line turns north-west to enter the Balwan valley which winds through the Madhopur range. A station is fixed at Madhopur, mile 243¾. The Banas river is crossed at mile 264½, about two miles below its junction with the Morel river. The line then continues north-east to Kurgaon, mile 290, where a station has been fixed to serve the town of Kerowli, which lies 10 miles distant to the east. Leaving Kurgaon the line turns north to Baroda, and then runs more or less parallel with the Gambhir river, which it crosses twice, viz., at miles 304 and 326. At mile 312¾ is fixed Hindaun station about half a mile from the town. The line crosses the Banganga river at mile 343 and the Rajputana-Malwa railway, on the level at Bhurtpore station, mile 359½; it then runs north-east across the Delhi-Agra canal at mile 372 and finally terminates at the north end of Mutttra station yard on the Rajputana-Malwa railway, at mile 381·29. The total cost of the line from Miana to Muttra (158·98 miles) is put down at Rs. 1,69,70,571, or Rs. 1,06,746 per mile.

In accordance with instructions, the same survey party surveyed a proposed branch from Muttra to Agra, 31·81 miles, estimated to cost Rs. 24,55,903, or Rs. 77,205 per mile, and also an extension from Muttra to Aligarh, 36·95 miles long, crossing the Jumna at Muttra over the existing metre gauge bridge which is reported strong enough to carry both gauges. The estimated cost of this extension is Rs. 30,46,336, or Rs. 82,445 per mile.

The instructions issued to the survey party contemplated also a reconnaissance from Joar to Bandikui, in connection with an alternative proposal to reach Delhi on the standard gauge by converting the existing metre gauge track between Bandikui and Delhi to the standard gauge. The route actually examined lies between Madhupur and Bandikui. A standard gauge line along this route 81·28 miles long is estimated to cost Rs. 89,71,222, or 1,10,374 per mile; while the cost of converting the existing metre gauge line between Bandikui and Delhi to the standard gauge is put down roughly at 90½ lakhs.

The above named estimates, which include provision for roling stock, were together with the respective reports and plans, submitted to the Government of India in January 1896.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

"CAPITAL" writes:—We think that the Government are very much to blame for having rushed through this dock scheme in 1885; we think that, having represented that it would lighten the burdens on trade, it is incumbent on them now to do so. But it is not seemly for every one to throw stones at them now—least of all the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who made no attempt to restrain the Government in 1885 when such an attempt would have been successful.

Now, if there has been anything upon which "Capital" has been consistent, it is upon the question of these docks. The editor in 1885, before the paper was in existence, endeavoured, in the columns of the "Pioneer," to point out that the estimates were misleading as to cost and revenue and that disaster would result from their construction. It was derided by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, who in a speech to the Chamber on the 28th February 1885, strongly supported the construction of the docks, and endeavoured to discredit the memorial which had been presented to Government against their construction. His views were accepted by the Chamber, at least no one opposed them, and it seems therefore, not altogether "good form," for the Chamber now to reproach the Government.

It is true that the officials and Committee are not now the same, but we take it that the policy of a Chamber of Commerce should not change with the Committee. We are, and always have been, strongly of opinion that the Government of Bengal should come to the relief of the Port Trust; that they are responsible for the present state of things. We can put forward this opinion without any reservation or qualification, because we have from the very first been antagonistic to the docks, and if our advice had been taken they would never have been constructed. But the docks are here, and therefore the question that has to be dealt with is how best to meet the cost of their up-keep. We are strongly of opinion that a re-adjustment of Port dues and charges would enable Calcutta to hold her own and more. Unfortunately every commercial man has an axe to grind. Some persons want the rail freight lowered on coal; we heard a good deal of that some few years ago until the currency question cropped up; some want to reduce the dues on the shipping, and so on. There are certain articles of produce which will bear a fairly heavy shipping charge: there are others on which this charge should be reduced to below cost even. An adjustment of charges would equalise expenditure and revenue, but it must be made without fear or favour. A representative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce would, we fear, not carry the matter very far, because it could not be impartial, each member would fight for the interest he represented. We feel confident that we could devise a scheme that would make the Port Trust affluent, because we have no axe to grind and no interest to serve.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—15 cases soap, Essoofally Russooljee; 7 cases tobacco, Hormuz S eriar; 100 cases writing slates, A H Heptoolabhoy; 22 cases soap, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 5 cases plate glats, Beier and Katz; 35 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases school slates, Ebramjee Dawoodbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.
Persia s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 26 cases ginger, and 25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 56 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Macalister s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Greatham s—30 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Thorndale s—15 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ras Rowa s—15 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Shannon s—79 packages oilmeastores, etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HULL.
Dido s—48 bales straw boards, N S Narielwalla; 11 cases papers and stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM VENICE.
Ganges s—16 cases glass beads, A H S Moomanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rheinfels s—67 cases glassware, etc, Jaffer Runmull; 50 boxes candles, Malekji Kikabhoy.
Bangalore s—132 cases window glass, A Ebramjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—20 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—6 bales paper, Allibhoy Akberally; 31 cases glassware, Esmail Cassum; 15 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull.
Bangalore s—25 cases matches, Kharas Brothers.
Raventhaler s—10 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim.
Drachenfels s—5 cases perfumed spirit, M S Pochajee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Persia s—80 cases medicine and 4 cases perfumed spirit, J A Kirkbride and Co; 12 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russoolji; 13 cases tobacco, C Jalalbhoy and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Dido s—128 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadam.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 3rd June, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 30th May 1896	3,557,400
Balance to be remitted from 31st May 1896 to 31st March 1897	12,942,600

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1896.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi, Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore and Secunderabad, a brisk rise at Amraoti, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley, and highest in Ceylon and on the South Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds on the West Coast are very variable, being cyclonic at Calicut and Mangalore, and northerly, north-easterly, south-westerly, southerly and westerly at other places. In the Panjab and North-West Provinces they are north-easterly to south-easterly, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 36 miles an hour at Calicut, and 20 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the normal at Indore, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the minimum similarly so at Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Jeypore, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Cochin and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·06), over an inch at Cochin (1·09), an inch at Colombo, and light to moderate showers at Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Raipur, Saugar and Dehli. The isobars as well as isabnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the westwards or west-south-westwards of Karwar or Mangalore, and strong squally winds, with gales and heavy rain, are probably blowing there. At Calicut a strong gale was reported to be blowing at 8 a.m. this morning, and as the gradients are steep on and off the Malabar Coast, the weather is squally and very unsettled. The barometer is falling briskly all along the Coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Karachi and the weather on and off that coast is suspicious, squally and likely to become very unsettled. Conditions are very favourable for rain all along the coast in Ceylon, the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Panjab, Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast. A further fall of the barometer along the coast from Mangalore northwards as far as Veraval is to be expected. Yesterday's telegram from Scychelles states "south-east trades moderate to light in force, overcast sky, passing showers and lightning to south-west." The pressure difference between Scychelles and Aden is very great, and indicates the probability of a strong monsoon over the sea lying between those two places.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Saturday's pressure has changed somewhat irregularly, risen in a large part of North-Western and Central India and fallen in other places. Readings are lowest in Lower Sind and relatively low within the broad band crossing Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and South Gangetic Plain to West-Bengal; highest in South Malabar and Tenasserim. A low pressure area apparently still exists in the Arabian Sea in about latitude sixteen degrees. Winds are very irregular to the west of the Peninsula; southerly over the Bay and easterly in the North Gangetic Plain. The force is still strong in Malabar. The mean temperature is in considerable defect in the Punjab, N.-W.P., and in slight to moderate excess in Burma, Bombay, Gujarat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana and normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and sixteen degrees at Jacobabad. The heaviest rain is still being received at Malabar and showers are reported from a large part of the country except the North-West. Conditions remain unsettled and the weather is disturbed over the Arabian Sea.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

33-91—L S F and Nicholson—Goswami Shri Jivanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassum Hajee Gunny and others vs Noorbai widow—Chalk W and S.
4-96—Nanu and Hormusjee—Sakarbai widow vs Purshotum Arjoon—Tyabjee D and Co.
3-96—M H Khan—Bai Latifabai widow vs Shaik Abdool Rehmon bin Shai Shaik Abubaker—Daphtary and F.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Ootumram—In person.
21-95—Ardeshir H and D—Jan Mahomed Jaitha Babani vs Fatmabai widow—Munsookhlal D and J.
5-96—Balcrishna V N K—Tribhowan Virchund vs Hansraj Sewchund—Mulla and Mulla.

Postponed Long Causes.
279-95—M H Khan (for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
16-95—Framjee M and M—Bai Pirojbai vs Bai Cooverbai and others—Ardeshir H and D.
392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Ooman—Payne G and S.
222-95—Wadia and G—Suleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.
385-95—J Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Hiralal and M Craigie L and O and In person.
574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistry and others—K D Shroff.
423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jamnabai vs Vussondass Ruttonchund—Little and Co.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jamnadas Toolseedas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
554-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and another—Mooljee and K and Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshaw Bapoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others.
133-96—Hiralal and M—Charles Agnew Turner vs Doongersee Sajjee.
148-96—Ardeshir H and D—Bhimjeebhoy Sajan and others vs Mahomedbhoy Dewraj and others.
159-96—Chalk W and S—Veerbhandas Kheldas vs Ailmull Chimondas.
167-95—Little and Co—Canjee Chapsey vs Dhunbai alias Soondurbai.
168-96—In person—Mamujee Karimji and others vs Amoomiya Bin Goolamally.
182-96—In person (a pauper)—Abdool Rassool Cassum and another vs Cassum Karumsi.

Defended New Long Causes.
616-95—Mansooklal D and J—Jamnadas Gigabhoy and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow and G.
615-95—Bicknell M and M—Merwanji Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and others—Balcrishna V N K.
6-96—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs Zora Khanam—Rayne G and S.
12-96—M L Shroff—Panilal Jamnadas vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Eddgelow and G, and Ardeshir H and D
13-96—James Peace (a pauper)—Laxumibai vs Withoba Ragoo—K J Mantri.
19-95—Framjee M and M—Abdool Jalila bin Ebrahim vs The British India Steam Navigation Company Ld—Craigie L and O.
25-95—M H Khan—Namoobai vs Mukund Moroba and others—In person.
32-96—Hiralal M and M—Motilal Hargovandas vs Narsoo Dharmaji and another—In person.
49-96—Hiralal M and M—Haridas Narondas vs Adhibai and another—J C Cama.
52-96—Crawford B and B—Bai Luxumibai and another vs Charles Agnew Turners and others—M L Shroff, Daphtary and F, and Khunderao and S—In person.
65-96—M H Khan—Pandarinath Jugonnath and another vs Ramjee Bhugwan—Chitnis M and M.
73-96—Framjee and M—Anandrao Hari Trimbak vs Chaya bin Shimga Nackma—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.
436-94—Chitnis M and M—Choonilal Chotalal and another vs Bhukandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.
410-68—Craigie L and O—Hurrivallubhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Manekjee—Bhaishunker and K, and Dikshit and D.
41?-88—Craigie L and O—Hurriwallubdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Manekjee—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Purshotam Narayen and others—Framjee M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.
622-95—In person—Anandrao Damodhar Wagle vs Haward Bicknell—H Bicknell in person.
193-95—Edgelow and G—Moorarji Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE.)
Summary Suits to be Heard in Chambers.

254-96—Hiralal and M—Premjee Ookerda and others vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vayedina.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gowli and others—Shamrao P.

For Dismissal.
103-89—Payne G and S—Abdoola bin Yahi vs Abdool Aziz bin Hawad bin Mazi—Framjee M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
115-96—Wadia and G—Govind Motijee and others vs Damodhur Wassoodew Joshi—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.
141-96—Bhaishunker and K—Jivandas Ebjee vs Fazul Mahomed Rasid and another—Brown and M.

For Investigation of Pauperism.
61-95—In person—Sittaram Bhai Sonar vs Manjee Shunker and another—Little and Co.
4-96—In person—Esmailjee Sultanalli vs Budru Valad Imam Patel and another.

Postponed Long Causes.
241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
F A Little (for Government)—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Goverdhundas Khimjee—Craigie L and O and Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

For Hearing Exception on Commissioner's Report.
877-70—Crawford B and Co, J C Cama, and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banaji and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
255-95—Thakordas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Rawjee Balajee—Janardhan and A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ormidale, 2,304 tons, Captain B K Butler, sailed on Saturday last for Singapore, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1435 tons, Captain W H Hill, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Akyab (21st May) via Colombo, brought a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,196 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo and duty-paid salt and one deck passenger.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro 1,417 tons, Captain G Belsits, cleared on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo and Mrs Hanifabai and Mrs Fatmabai as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 753 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Wood, Mr Martyr, Mr Kelly, Jamadar Mahomed and 78 deck.

THE s s Munificent, 2,099 tons, Captain G Dudley, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Middlesbrough (24th April) via London and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar via Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W W Yates, Mr J A Yates, Mr Khunnu Lall, Mr W A Douney, Mr J R Fernandes, Rev P B J de Mascaranas, Mr H Rebero, Mr A A Gibbs, seven native gentlemen and 196 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Dido	3127	Watson	Hull	11-6	F Muir
B	Munificent	2090	Duddey			M M & Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Hardcastle	R S Ports	8-6	B & P S N Co
D	Courland	760	Adam	Natal		Dada Abdoola
F	Chupra	1432	Hill			M M & Co
G	Setos	1153	Jacob	Zanzibar	11-6	F Hyer
H & J	R I M S Canning		Rose	Suakin	6-6	Govt of India
K	Taif	895	Dowie	Mauritius		H C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
N	Phaenix	1732	Pasley	Dunkirk		W & A Graham
O	Den of Airlie	2275	Sinzer		10-6	W & A Graham
P	Alphee	998	Etinnie	P Gulf	13-6	M Maritimes & Co
Q	Dunbeth	1472	Swanson	Venice	10-6	J M Co
	30 tons crane.					
M	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	7-6	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownugger	6-6	Shepherd & Co
Kalinadi	85	Cassum			Do.
Kaveri	553	Fakeera			Do.
Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	6-6	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shanon	2380	Crewe	London	12-6	P & O Co
2	Persia	3547	Osbourne	Liverpool	10-6	W A G & Co
3	Port Elliot	2295	Patridge	Hull	10-6	J M A & Co
4	Letimbro		DeMarco		8-6	C Barboro
5	Dumra	784	Russell	Karachee		M M & Co
6	Pekin	2133	Jephson	China	10-6	P & O S N Co
7	M Valerie	4000	Felner	Trieste	7-6	A L S N Co
8	Java	1477	Kindal	Rangoon	16-6	M M & Co
9	Samoa	4507	Hansford	Antwerp	9 6	K Nixon
10	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkin	Karachi		E Bates & Co
12	Stanley Hall	2660	Buck	Liverpool	9-6	E Bates
14	Scindia	2680	Manaevaring	Mombassa	6-6	M M & Co
15	Dwarka	791	Tice	Kurachi	6-6	M M & Co
16	Kurdistan	1929	Whitlock	Hamburg	12-6	Cursetji & Edulji

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldropsat Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m, 44·5s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Peninsular (s)	Seymour	London, May 15.
	Rajputana (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, May 13.
7	Wardha (s)	Robinson	Mauritius, May 17.
	Methley Hall (s)	McQuarrie	Liverpool, May 10.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Forney	Glasgow, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Scindia (s)	Skinner	Zanzibar, &c.
	Ormidale (s)	Butler	Singapore.
	Bancoora (s)	Alexander	Calcutta.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Suakin.
7	Grosvenor (bq)	Brebner	Mauritius.
	Maria Valerie (s)	Feliner	Trieste via Karachi.

The steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi, began to load on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
3 Dilwara s. Mann London, May 1.

DEPARTURES.
June 3.—Steamers Malda, Lalpoora, Darius and Rewa.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals.)	Commander.	From	Date. (Departures.)	To
May					
22	Arabistan	Paton	Cardiff	26	Persian Gulf
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Mussowa
	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast	25	Somali coast
23	Tuna	Ogdinssen	Somali coast		Somali coast
24	Bayeren	Blanke	Sydney	24	Bremen
25	Arcadia	Loggin	London	25	Sydney
	India	Johnstone	Queensland		London
	Baluchistan	Saunders	Busreh		London
26	Mo ta	Langbourne	London	26	Calcutta
	Clan Drummond	Crockett	Vizagapatam		London
27	E Simons	Delacroix	Marseilles	27	China
	Amagone	Bousquet	Madagascar		Marseilles
	Keemun	Castle	China		London
	Egitto	Bacigalupo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Elwich	Clark	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Vala	Roberts	Vizagapatum		Port Said F O
	Naderi	McAlister	Bombay	28	Jeddah
	Oceana	Stewart	Sydney		London
28	Sappho H M's	Tisdall	Bombay		
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		
	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida		
	Chusan	Broun	Calcutta	28	London
29	Kurrachee	Miller	Calcutta	31	Jeddah
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	30	Somali coast
	Gera	Shuckman	Bremen	29	Sydney
30	Clan McDonald	Dale	Vizagapatum	30	London
	Kola	Whitehead	Bombay		
	O Mara	Lacy	London		Japan
	Meyun	Morris	Somali coast		
	Albion	Race	Cardiff		
31	Rio IX	Ugarte	Cadiz	31	Manilla

Aden, 31st May, 1896.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Stanley Hall s—70 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 90 bales goat hairs, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales wool, Heerjee Mamed; 68 bales wool, Motee Jaitha; 45 bales wool, Doongersey Nanjee; 24 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nanjee; 32 bales wool, Raysee Amerchund; 2 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 48 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee.
Persia s—925 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 30 bales wool, Mooltanchund Khoopchund; 40 bales cotton waste, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,048 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Den of Airlie s—38 cwt peacock feathers, C Sorabjee.
Kurdistan s—165 cwt gum, 60 cwt dry chillies, and 154 cwt dry ginger, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR GENOA.
Kt of St George s—200 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Dunbeth s—1,900 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Dunbeth s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 6,000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,387 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HAMBURG.
Kurdistan s—660 bales cotton, Prier de Sacne and Co; 485 cwt coir yarn, Runchordas Khetsey and Co; 3,672 cwt rapeseed, Glade and Co; 3 bales skins, Owen and Okell.
Rheinfels s—660 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams, Toeppen and Co: 800 cwt myrabollams, and 4,000 cwt, rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—1,909 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.
Rheinfels s—3,000 cwt bonemeal, C C Nanjee; 810 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,018 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Samoa s—203 cwt cowries, F Fischer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Phoenix s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, 4,503 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 859 cwt crushed bones, Theodor von Wernich; 3,108 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—82 cases sharkfins, and 7 cases fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co.
Pekin s—200 blaes twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 83 bales twist, D Laljee.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Pekin s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist, R Carjee and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bples twist, Silas E Sassoon; 8 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nevasa s—100 bales cotton, Latham and Co.

A GIGANTIC INDUSTRY.—Readers of the "English woman" for April will find a very interesting article, headed "A Trip to Fray Bentos." To show the vast business carried on there, and dwelt upon in the article in question, we need only quote the following:—"In spite of the futile attack of a host of jealous and disappointed imitators, the Liebig Company's Extract has persistently and steadily advanced in public appreciation and esteem, until it now holds the unrivalled position of practically monopolising the sale throughout the civilized world. No greater proof of this fact can be given than the certified annual consumption, which averages over eight million jars, a convincing testimony to the value of the Extract."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

BEST NILGRIS TEA.—Broken Orange Pekoe, per lb. packet Re. 1-4. Orange Pekoe, Re. 1. Pekoe, Annas 12.—Pearse and Co.'s Mixture, Annas 10 per lb. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

"THE Z. B. and M. M. Girls' High School, Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, the 11th instant."

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOUND.—Opposite Treacher's, Fort, a PURSE containing few Rupees, Copper Coins, Tram Ticket. Apply Mr. WAMANRAO NANA MOROBA, Exchange Broker, 337, Chirra Bazaar, Pallow Road.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FOR BODILY FATIGUE and mental over exertion try AMRUTINE. PHYSICIANS and CHEMISTS approve it. Of all Principal Chemists.

CHEMIST'S Assistant requiring a change to the Hills for four months can apply to undersigned. Good Salary to one qualified. Apply "G. 24," care of this Office.

TWO PAIR WALERS a little over 16, quite sound, going in double and single. Very Cheap. Apply to PROPRIETOR, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'+7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL with my wife for 12 days, and we were quite satisfied with the comfort provided and attendance given. The Table is good and the Proprietor polite and obliging.—W. MONTGOMERY, Berar.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL will remain open till 15th June. Good single and double rooms now available.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED by thoroughly experienced English Assistants. Estimates for Repairs of all kinds of musical instruments on application.—S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c., (copyrights), from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sheard's, Francis and Day's and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office. Steam Press.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

POLITICAL AGENT'S UNIFORM, for SALE. Apply to "P.A." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandoline Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc. etc., all at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.........................Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in Waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, by 6-30 a.m., on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1896, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 1st June, 1896.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATENT GERMAN GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES For Rs. 10 only. DETECTION FROM GOLD CHALLENGED. The lustre and brilliancy guaranteed to last a life time.

V. J. POWELL & CO., 11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, (Oppo: The General Post Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3. HORNBY ROW. Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL, POONA. IS NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN PROPRIETARY AND MANAGEMENT. A Select Residence: Limited Accommodation. EVERYTHING REALLY HIGH CLASS, EUROPEAN CHEF AND STEWARDESS. ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS. Previous Bookings necessary.

DR. U. L. DESAI, M. D., B.S., &c., SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TREATS LUNACY (Acute and Chronic Mania—Hypochondriasis—Melancholia—Insanity after Child Birth, &c.) SLEEPLESSNESS—HYSTERIA—EPILEPSY—VERTIGO—CHOREA—PARALYSIS, &c.

CONSULTATION 2 to 5-30; 55, Apollo Street, Opposite Share Bazaar, BOMBAY. Residence SAGAR PALACE, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road

B. SMYTH & CO., BOMBAY.

Offer the following choice Brands of BEER AND STOUT.

		Rs.	a.
DAUKES' G. D. Bass'	Qts.	7	4
Do. Guinness' Stout	,,	7	0
MOLINE'S do.	,,	7	0
GRIFFIN'S Light Sparkling Ale lighter than Pilsener	,,	6	4
McEwan's, bottled by us	,,	4	4
India Pale Ale do.	,,	3	12

Also the common brands Cash or V. P. P.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION TO B. SMYTH & CO., 31, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A CARD. J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S., DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA, American Dentist, No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY! BY TODARMAL! Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 113 3-8. About £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 5-16d. per cent., say to £64 1-16. The price of Bar Silver receded 3-16d. to 31 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 68¾ per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Three lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta were placed yesterday, and a small amount on Bombay, at 1s. 2 1-8d., which was the highest rate obtained for the extra allotments made to the three presidencies on Thursday. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £30,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £20,000 in Silver, to Hongkong. French Rentes in Paris, advanced ¼ per cent., to 102; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·27.

To-day, a further drop of 3-16 per cent. has taken place in the price of Consols in London, at 113 3-16; and French Rentes in Paris have receded ¼ per cent., returning to Thursday's quotation of 101¾. Three-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities have further declined 3-16 per cent. to £63⅞. Silver is unchanged in London; also in New York.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 15,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was still 3 15-16d.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 53-64d. for June September deliveries, and 3 11-16d. for October-November.

The Week's total receipts of Cotton into Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, was 63,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers 65,000 bales. The week's Imports were 28,000 bales; the total stock 1,026,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

An advance of 1-16d. has taken place to-day in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4d. per lb., and Arrivals are higher to the same extent in all positions, retain to Thursday's quotations. The market closed firmer this afternoon, Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; sales 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market has remained steady. 40s Mule Twist was quoted in Manchester yesterday, at 7 3-8d. per lb.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¾ cents per lb.; with September and December Futures each 3 points higher, at 6·92 and 6·83 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, compared with 3,900 bales last year and 3,000 bales the year before.

To-day the price of spot Cotton in New York is unchanged; but Futures are 5 points lower for September, and 4 points for December, at 6·87 cents in the former position, and 6·79 cents in the latter. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 3,200 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 1,200 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York, yesterday, was 6,810,000 bales, compared with 6,780,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

A very small business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, the total Sales amounting to 900 bales. Of these, exporters have taken 700 bales, say 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 150; Dhollera, at Rs. 167; and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 169¼; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 201¼; the Mills having bought only 200 Pachora, at Rs. 143¼ per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices are unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Exporters have been but small buyers of Wheat to-day, and moderate ones of Seeds; but both markets have been quiet in tone, and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,556	bales.
Wheat	7,769	cwts.
Linseed	17,567	,,
Rapeseed	5,179	,,
Poppyseed	3,760	,,
Castorseed	2,623	,,
Rice	1,250	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull and weak, but no actual change in quotations has been made to-day in the absence of any fresh business worth mentioning.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning, at 1s. 2d. for Demand and Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of buying was reported during the day; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
France do.	1·48¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 110¼ for Money, and 110 5-16 for Account; at about which level rates closed in both positions, the feeling having been steady.

SHARES have been quiet, and quotations show an advance of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Framjee Petit, and of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading, in the first issue; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit, of Rs. 15 in Currimbhoy, of Rs. 10 each in Indian Manufacturing, and Lukmidass, and of Rs. 5 in David. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 2¼ higher at Rs. 1,457¼ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-16
Bar Silver	31 3-8

The sum of about £1,75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	700	,,
,, Imports of Cotton	28,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
Stock of Cotton	1,026,000	,,
,, Surats	51,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, JUNE 5.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6.

The s.s. Hydaspes, (extra), left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

French Mail steamer Ville De La Ciotat, from Australia, and German mail steamer Karlsruhe, from China arrived.

French mail steamer Sydney, from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Amoor route, interrupted between Blagowestschensk and Radde.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted.
Turkish route, interrupted beyond Busreh.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·722
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80·2
Dew Point		78·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		78·4
General Directions of wind		NNE, E, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	158
Fall of Rain		0·82
Total fall during month		4·98
,, year		6·24
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th		0·23

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—EDWARDS—May 14, at Werrington Church, Devon, by the Vicar, the Rev C J D La Touche, Ernest Cecil, third son of I W Harris, Esq, of Sittingbourne Kent, to Clotilde (Cokie) Edwards, youngest daughter of the late W H Edwards, C E, of Calcutta, and Mrs Edwards, of The Old House, Yeolmbridge, near Launceston.

HILL—LEWIS—May 19, at St Thomas', Winchester, Reginald Montgomery Hill, son of the late Major-Gen Hill, Bombay Staff Corps, to Emily, daughter of the late Charles Warner Lewis, Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, and of Mrs C W Lewis, of Westgate, Winchester.

DEATHS.

CARTHEW—May 15, at 3, Brandon-terrace, Great Yarmouth, Mary, widow of Gen Morden Carthew, C B, Madras Army, aged 85.

CURRIE—May 17, at Maidenhead, Annie Mainwaring, daughter of the late Alfred P Currie, H E C S, aged 56.

HEATH—May 14, at Paignton, Colonel L F Heath, Commandant, 10th Bombay Infantry.

MORE-MOLYNEUX—May 17, at 74, Elsham-road, Kensington, Eliza, widow of Col Arthur More-Molyneux, Madras Army.

SCOTT—May 14, at Northam, N Devon, Col Stanley Scott, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, formerly of Shrublands, Weymouth, aged 66.

SHAKESPEARE—April 13, at Pergamino, Argentine Republic, Talbot Powell, the second son of the late Col Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespeare, C B, aged 49.

WELLS—May 17, at 2, College-gardens, Dulwich, Margaret Ann, widow of Capt Joseph Wells, H E I C S, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOVETT—June 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of H V Lovett, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOWGILL—JAENSCH—May 30, at the London Mission Church, Benares, by the Rev Edwin Greaves, Dr J E Howgill, to Madame Jaensch, nee Lowther, and widow of F H Jaensch, Esq, for many years Imperial Messenger to H I R H the Emperor of Austria at the Court of St James's, London.

DEATHS.

AYERS—June 1, at Tilpah-Chupra, Sam W Ayers, aged 28 years.

GERESON—May 30, at Pyawbwe, Upper Burma, George Walter Gereson, Police Reserve Battalion, second son of the late Robert Mar Gereson, of Dalhousie, aged 41 years.

KENNEDY—May 22, at Thobba, Murree Hills, Matthew Kennedy, of Glasgow, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1896.

FOR the third time in eight years the House of Commons has approved plans of the Admiralty, each involving an outlay of twenty millions or more, over and above the ordinary expenditure, to increase the strength of the Navy. The greater part of the handsome total of some sixty-five or seventy millions has been, or is to be, expended on ironclads or armed cruisers. The cost of a first-class ironclad is a million of money. Armour, which in the beginning consisted of four and a-half inches of iron, now means steel plates, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen inches thick. Steel even of this thickness no longer suffices to keep out shells, unless it be Harveyised, or hardened with nickel, which adds not only to its relative impenetrability, but to its cost. A line of battleships of 11,000 tons is now of very small account. The newer vessels are of twelve, thirteen, or fourteen thousand tons. In a year or two we shall doubtless have ironclads of eighteen or twenty thousand tons, carrying nickel armour twenty-four inches thick, and costing a million and a-half. That is what may be expected if the naval engineers and the Admiralty continue on present lines, and the other naval Powers of Europe follow suit. The prospect need not alarm a Chancellor of the Exchequer with a revenue of £108,000,000, and embarrassed with a surplus of £6,000,000 which must be got rid of somehow. When the naval programme is completed, and ironclads of unprecedented dimensions, protected by hardened armour, as impenetrable as science and wealth can produce, float on every sea, what then? Suppose it should happen that an unarmoured demon ship five miles below the horizon might sink them everyone without hope of resistance or chance of escape? The supposition seems a little wild, it must be confessed, but something not altogether dissimilar happened when the forging of armour for men-at-arms came to perfection in the Middle Ages. When the mail-clad knight was so protected that never a churl could touch him, the invention of gunpowder rendered armour worse than useless. In the course of a century or two—for in those days new inventions made their way slowly—it was found by experience that the fire-lock and the musket were more dangerous to the knight in harness, than to the common soldier who wore none. If we are to give heed to the namesake of the Maxim gun, which has done so much for the civilisation of Africa, the navies of the present day are already obsolete. In the deliberate opinion of Mr. Hudson Maxim, the sooner the ironclads of the world are broken up, and the steel in them converted into bicycles or automatic guns, the better for everybody.

It was all explained, with plans and diagrams, at a meeting of the Society of Arts last month. Laying it down as an axiom that the most destructive engines of war are the most humane, and that those employed in the production of the most deadly are justly entitled to be regarded as true humanitarians, Mr. Maxim proceeded to point out how far short of perfection the ordnance and shells now in use amongst civilised nations unhappily are. The coast batteries for the defence of American harbours consist of mortars costing from £3,000 to £4,000 each. These require works for their protection equal to the cost of the gun. The weight of the shell used for piercing the deck of a man-of-war is 1,000lbs., of which seventy-five to a hundred pounds consist of explosives. To do the necessary damage, the shell must fall on the deck, point down, its efficacy depending on its power to penetrate the deck, and either go down through the bottom, or exploding between decks, scatter the fragments of shell around as missiles. An ordinary shell striking the water near the ship does no damage unless it fall quite close to her side, and explode exactly at the right depth. A shell charged with gun cotton or nitro glycerine falling even sixteen feet from the ship and exploding with a force of 6,500lbs. to the square inch infallibly sinks her. The explosion of 1,000lbs. of nitro gelatine within fifty feet of a man-of-war would ensure her destruction. Two hundred pounds of high explosive falling in the water, one hundred and fifty feet from a man-of-war, will inflict such a terrible shock on the hull as to open seams and cause dangerous leaks. Two Companies are now at work in the United States building guns, and making "torpedo powder." This powder explodes by degrees, the pressure on the gun and on the shell being the same when the shell is leaving the muzzle as when it begins to move. It is therefore possible to reduce very considerably the thickness of the walls of the gun and shell alike. The smokeless torpedo powder burns with a constantly increasing combustion surface, so as to give a constantly increasing evolution of gases. The low initial pressure thus obtained makes it possible to throw comparatively sensitive explosives with perfect safety at objects ten miles distant. Shells with thin walls can be used, as the shock is relatively slight, and thus a great deal of space is obtained for the high explosive. The shell is not required, as hitherto, to supply missiles from its own walls, for the high explosive, on striking the target, utilises the iron or other material on which it falls to create a new zone of danger and destruction. The terrific shock of five hundred pounds of nitro gelatine would be far more destructive than the ordinary shells with their small charges. A gun of twenty inches calibre for firing the Maxim shells consists of a single tube of forged steel, only two inches thick. A thirteen-inch gun of that type throws a shell of two hundred and fifty pounds of explosive gelatine five miles. A twenty-inch gun with a pressure of 5,000 to 7,000 lbs. to the square inch, and giving a travel of twenty-five feet to the shell in the bore, will throw 200lbs. more than ten miles; 500lbs. seven miles, and 1,000 lbs. over five miles. The shell is fitted with a fuse, to explode when it has penetrated to any required distance below the surface of the water, or the deck of a ship. Mr. Maxim claims that the pressure and velocities attainable with the torpedo powder make it possible to train the gun on any target located by the range-finder within a radius of ten miles, with a certainty of ensuring the total destruction of any man-of-war coming within range. It would be no longer necessary to strike the deck of the ship. A shell containing 500 lbs. of high explosive falling within fifty feet of a man-of-war will be sufficient to sink her. Thus the danger zone is four times greater than that of the ordinary mortar shell, which must strike the deck to be effective, the range and accuracy being incomparably greater. The high explosive shell will be in every way more terrible. If a shell containing 500 lbs. of dynamite strikes the ship, destruction is inevitable and complete. A high explosive shell striking the deck acts downwards, from the resistance of the atmosphere, with a force equal to that of a torpedo exploded in the water under the ship's side.

Altogether ships will have a very bad time of it, attacking a harbour or coast defended by guns of the new type with a range of ten miles. The greater power of the guns and their immense range will enable the number of batteries to be reduced. This will effect a great economy both in guns and in the works necessary for their protection. Mr. Maxim disinterestedly offers his system for the defence of the coast of England against a foreign foe, which is kind of him, seeing that he has done his best to render her ironclads obsolete. He puts them in the category of the armour which in former times was made heavier and heavier until it had to be thrown away, when experience showed that, as weapons increased in efficiency, it is better to have speed and mobility than an illusory protection. It does not appear to have struck Mr. Maxim that high explosives have been made ready for use in naval and military operations by at least one continental nation. Melanite shells were made in French arsenals years before he turned his attention to the subject in the United States. In saying this, we have no wish to detract from the special merits of his torpedo powder, composed of ninety per cent. of gun cotton, and 10 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, which renders feasible his light gun and thin shell, hurling dynamite at the heads of an enemy threatening a port. There may be, and probably is, as brilliant a future for those inventions as for the Maxim gun. But it is clear that if ironclads will have to keep away from properly defended forts and coasts in the not distant future, hostile fleets must also keep at a civil distance from each other. Naval engagements will become impossible when a high explosive, falling within the danger zone around a ship, will send her to the bottom without more ado. Aerial torpedos will destroy what the sub-marine may fail to hit. The arrival of a single shell will send a million of money well beneath the waves in sixty seconds. Of course two rival nations of equal determination could play at that ruinous game; but if they have sense they will count the cost beforehand and agree to differ. They may also agree to dismantle their ironclads. Swift vessels to carry dynamite and death at thirty knots an hour to a vulnerable point, and then disappear into the void, would undoubtedly be of much greater use under the new conditions, than all the steel-clad monarchs of the deep ever floated. And they would be much less expensive to build or to replace when blown up or sunk. All this makes for peace. The more appalling the operations of war are made, and the more expensive, the less easy it will be for nations to go to war.

ONE of the chief difficulties against which Mr. Berkley, the Imperial Commissioner in East Africa, and those who are associated with him, have to contend with in developing Uganda and the surrounding country is the absence of a currency system. The labour of workmen has to be remunerated in kind, while all Government officials accustomed to less primitive methods of doing things receive payment by means of agents in distant coast towns. In their dealings with the natives, the officials and traders have to resort to barter, and this in conjunction with the absence of rapid means of communication results in certain articles of diet and clothing, usually regarded as necessaries by Europeans, being obtainable only in small quantities and at great cost. For their labour or their goods the native inhabitants receive beads, cloth, ironware, brassware, and other articles dear to the mind of the untutoured African. If specie was introduced the people would no doubt soon learn to appreciate its value, and would thus take one of the initial steps towards the civilization which our rule in East Africa makes possible to them. A currency system is essential to any large development of commerce, and we are glad to say that arrangements have now been made to introduce the Indian rupee into Ibea. At the present moment a caravan carrying a considerable quantity of rupees is on its way from Mombassa to Uganda. The distance to be traversed through a difficult and desolate country to the interior being 800 miles, and all stores having to be carried by coolies the cost of transport is Rs. 120 for every 60 lbs. weight carried. It is therefore easy to accept the statement of an official well acquainted with East Africa, that the rupees will be on a par if not above their gold value by the time they reach Uganda some weeks hence. The supply will be followed up by further shipments in due course, and it is hoped that in a year or two sufficient rupees will have been taken into the country to meet all of commercial, administrative and domestic requirements. This fact is of more than passing interest to us in India, because if the effort to introduce the rupee into the heart of the Dark Continent succeeds help will be afforded India in freeing herself from the redundancy of silver in the country which alone prevents the rupee rising to the exchange value contemplated when the Mints were closed three years ago. The beginning is small but it may lead to great things, especially when the railway has penetrated to the Victoria Nyanza. If the African Continent generally adopts a silver coinage, the additional demand thus created for the metal would be sufficient in all probability to restore the divergence between the two precious metals by the operation of the ordinary laws of supply and demand, thus obviating the risks incidental to an international bimetallic agreement. But the most sanguine observer of African development must see that this consummation is a long way off: many years will have passed by before the general run of Africans living within the sphere of our influence, concern themselves with rupees, annas, and pies or any other coin. For the present all that is certain is that the introduction of rupees into East Africa will prove beneficial to both giver and receiver—the commerce of Uganda will be improved greatly, and the upward movement of Indian exchange will be made easier.

ITALY has been somewhat too effusive in her thanks to the British Government for the aid afforded to her in Abyssinia by the Soudan Expedition. One of the earliest of the many explanations offered for that expedition was, that as England had encouraged Italy to assert her claims in Abyssinia, she was morally bound to help her out of her troubles. The Italian Government cordially acknowledged in Parliament their indebtedness to England for this consideration, and in the Green Book recently published they have in the fulness of their hearts given to the world the correspondence between the two Powers which supports this view of the case. The Liberal Opposition have eagerly seized the opportunity to point out in the House of Commons that so difficult an undertaking ought scarcely to have been entered into upon these grounds. Sir William Harcourt on Friday night supported a motion by Mr. Labouchere for the adjournment of the House in order to demand further explanations regarding the expedition. In this way information was elicited both from Mr. Curzon and Mr. Balfour, the former stating that the Italian despatches were "only gloss placed upon the language of Lord Salisbury, by the Italian Ambassador." Unfortunately the Premier often lays himself open to such misinterpretation of his language, for in regard to this Egyptian business he has seldom opened his mouth without in effect contradicting what has been said before on behalf of the Government policy. Mr. Balfour went so far as to say that unless greater discretion was shown than had been exhibited by Italy in the publication of the recent Green Book confidential negotiations would be impossible. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has since admitted that some of the documents in the Green Book were published contrary to international usage; but he pleaded that their publication was necessary in order to enlighten the Chamber. If the Italian Ministry has been too communicative, the British Foreign Office is held by the Opposition to have gone to the other extreme. For instance, complaint was made during the debate that the correspondence with Lord Cromer had not been published. But it could scarcely be expected Government would make this correspondence public property, seeing that the British Agent and Consul-General in Cairo is opposed to the forward policy suddenly adopted by Lord Salisbury without any consultation with him.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived from Europe, on Saturday last, by the mail steamer Peninsular, are the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Brigadier-General H. Ripon, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. Hathornthwaite, and others.

THE High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the long summer vacation.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. PIPON, Royal Artillery, having arrived from England in the s. s. Peninsular, will proceed to join at Naini Tal on appointment as Colonel on the Staff, R. A., Bengal Command.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant W. L. J. Carey, R. A., from 7th June 1896 to 7th September 1896.

THE goods traffic of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th May, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 524,610 maunds, and Rs. 1,47,360 in the earnings.

As will be seen from an advertisement in an another page, Miss Annie May Abbott, the "little electric magnet" assisted by Mr. Charles Saunders, a popular English tenor and Signor Alfredo Gould, will give a performance in Bombay, at the Pivoli Theatre, on Thursday and Friday next. The booking is at Messrs. Soundy and Co., where seats can be reserved.

ON the application of Mr. E. P. Henderson, respondent in the case of Roebuck *versus* Henderson, the hearing of the application for revision has been specially fixed for Friday, the 19th July, on the ground that Mr. Henderson is shortly leaving India and is not likely to return to the country. In all probability he will shortly resign the service.

THE Lahore police have arrested F. I. Roy, accountant to Messrs. E. Gillon and Company, Lahore, on a charge of having caused the death of his dhobie. It is alleged that on Sunday last the accused had some words with the dhobie about his washing, and from words proceeded to blows, inflicting injuries sufficient to cause death. The arrest was made under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code—Culpable Homicide—and on the 4th instant the prisoner was brought before Mr. J. A. Robinson, Magistrate. The Court passed an order admitting the accused to bail, but directing that he should be brought up for trial the following day, when medical evidence will be taken.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"Sir Charles Elliott, whose intelligent interest in Indian history is well known, performed an inestimable service by arranging for the formation of a complete series of plaster casts of the Asoka inscriptions, as well as of the inscriptions in the Orissa caves, and the curious still undeciphered records in the "shell character" at Rajgir. The work was entrusted to Mr. A. Caddy, who performed it with zeal and intelligence, and he described his operations with spirit in the pages of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society. The casts are being arranged in the Indian Museum, and should set at rest many disputed points in the readings of the memorable records which form the basis of the history of ancient India. When will the Government of the Punjab wake to its responsibilities and give to the world some of the vast store of historical material now buried in the museum at Lahore, or waiting to be recovered from the soil at very slight expense? The task undertaken by Sir Charles Elliott was really one for the Imperial Government. But without assuming duties which properly devolve upon the Government of Inida each local Goverment has plenty of scope for useful action in collecting materials for the recovery of the lost history of ancient India."

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Sir George Allanson Caley, £54,532; Hon. Mrs. Georgina Carnegie, £69,630; William Sextus Harding, £61,707; Hon. Arthur Gellibrand Hubbard, £26,987; Mr. John Trewlis Johnson £447,885; Gen. Sir Alfred William Lucas, K. C. B., £1,742 (gross); Lady Mary Jane Matheson, £25,877; Mrs. Georgina Frances Maurice, £7,932; Mr. George Richmond, R.A., £77,720; Duc de Stacpoole, £3,240; Mr. Thomas Urquhart Scrutton £5,153 (gross); Mr. William Wake, £88,721. It will probably be found that the estate of the late lamented Baron Hirsch will realise £16,000,000 sterling, after deducting the £5,000,000 already generously expended for the benefit of the Jewish community in the Argentine scheme. Of this, one-half is devoted to charitable purposes under the supervision of four trustees, who, in addition to all their expenses, are to receive for five years as compensation for their trouble the sum of £4,000 per annum. The remainder is absolutely at the disposal of the Baroness, who is thus left in possession of about £8,000,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

General Kitchener has established his headquarters at Omkeh, which is slightly to the north of Akasheh.

DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

JUNE 7.

The troops from Akasheh after marching all night attacked and totally dispersed the Dervishes at Firket, this morning. The enemy lost heavily, whilst the loss on the Egyptian side was t.

ARRIVAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE AT BRUSSELS.

Major Lothaire has arrived at Brussels from the Congo, and received a perfect ovation.

MR. RHODES ON THE FUTURE OF BULUWAYO.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has made a great speech at Buluwayo, in which he sketched a prosperous future for Matabeleland as an autonomous State connected with the Cape by joint defence and trade relations which would eventually lead to Federation.

DEBATE ON THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Mr. Labouchere moved in the Commons that the House do adjourn for the purpose of demanding further explanations regarding the Nile expedition.

Sir W. V. Harcourt supported the motion, and quoted from the Italian Green-book to show that the expedition was undertaken in the interest of Italy, and that the idea of any danger to the Egyptian frontier was purely an after-thought.

Mr. Curzon replied that the Italian despatches were only gloss placed upon the language of Lord Salisbury by the Italian Ambassador. The Government, he said, took certain steps for the security of Egypt, which had the advantage of assisting Italy.

Mr. Balfour defended the non-publication of the correspondence with Lord Cromer, and concluded by declaring that confidential negotiations would be impossible unless greater discretion was shown than had been shown by Italy in connection with the recent Green-book.

The motion was eventually rejected without a division.

THE ITALIAN GREEN-BOOK.

ROME, JUNE 6.

A debate took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, to-day, on the subject of Friday's debate in the House of Commons.

The Duke of Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, admitted that some of the documents, contained in the Green-book in question, were published contrary to usage; but that their publication was necessary in order to enlighten the Chamber. Explanations, he said, had been exchanged with Great Britain, which afforded fresh proof of the cordiality of the relations between the two countries.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Italy is sending to Abyssinia Engineer Ilg (sic), who is a friend of King Menelik, to propose a Treaty of Peace based on resuming the Treaty of Uccialli and making the River Mareb the frontier of Erythrea.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 5, 3-30 P.M.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks :—

Lord Derby's Canterbury Pilgrim 1
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Thais 2
Mr. J. C. Hill's Proposition..................... 3

(Above greatly delayed in transmission.)

ADOPTION OF THE MADAGASCAR BILL BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, JUNE 5.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have adopted the Bill introduced by the Cabinet, declaring Madagascar a French Colony, thus enabling France to cancel previous Treaties between Madagascar and Foreign Powers.

AMERICA RENOUNCES HER TREATY.

M. Hanotaux announced that America had renounced her Treaty with Madagascar in view of its being declared a French Colony.

ENGLAND CONSIDERING THE MADAGASCAR QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Curzon announced that the Government were seriously considering the question of our Treaties with Madagascar.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

JUNE 6.

Australia has beaten Gloucester by an innings and ninety-one runs.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The first party of relieved Chitral troops arrived at Nowshera on the 5th under Colonel Hutchinson. All were entrained the same evening. The second party, under Lieutenant-Colonel Coats, arrived to-day, and entrain this evening. This party consists of the 25th Punjab Infantry. The third party, consisting of a section of the Hazara Mountain Battery and No. 1 Company Sappers and Miners, arrive and entrain on the 7th. The relieved Chitral troops are thus finally dispersed to their respective destinations.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HAWORTH.

POONA, JUNE 6.

Lieutenant Haworth, 5th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, who met with an accident at polo, yesterday evening, did not recover consciousness, having died, early this morning, at the hospital. A great gloom has been cast over the station, as this is just the commencement of the Poona season.

JUNE 7.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Haworth were interred at St. Sepulchere's cemetery, yesterday evening, with full military honours. The sight was a very imposing one. Major-General Duncan, Commanding the Bombay Forces, and General John Gatacre, Commanding the District, were present, with their respective staff, at the cemetery; also a large number of officers of the station followed. The funeral left the hospital about 5-30, headed by Bands of of the Royal Irish Rifles and the Durhams; the firing party from the Durhams preceding the gun carriage, on which the coffin was borne, covered with the Union Jack, bearing deceased's helmet and sword, and several wreaths. The Revd. Nelson read the burial service. Great sympathy was felt for his widowed mother. His brother, who was at Neemuch, was telegraphed for, but could not arrive in time for the funeral.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 22.

PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons have had a night out, and the new members who come early and leave late will, after the prolonged sitting that commenced yesterday afternoon and closed this afternoon, have plenty to talk about during the Whitsuntide recess. We should have to go back to the exciting times when the Nationalist party were fighting Mr. Gladstone's second ministry, to find a parallel for the scenes witnessed at Westminster last night and to-day. The eight members who were warned and suspended for a week will probably take their punishment without complaining, seeing that the House has adjourned for the holidays and that they will be at liberty to resume their duties when it reassembles. A celebrated Austrian Liberal, the well-known Professor Suesz, has just been giving his views on the Parliamentary system. He suspects that that system is approaching a period of profound change, and that an epoch is coming in which its influence will decline, while at the same time the task of the world's rulers will become more and more difficult, and their responsibilities greater. If the House of Commons, the great mother of Parliaments, were often to behave as she has just behaved, one would not be surprised if the influence of the Parliamentary system were to decline. Who is responsible for so pitiable an exhibition? Mr. Balfour says it is due to the factious opposition of the Radicals to the Rating Bill. Sir William Harcourt declares that it is all owing to Mr. Balfour so constantly moving the closure. Whoever is to blame, it is to be hoped that Her Majesty's faithful Commons will return from their vacation in a more peaceable frame of mind. The attitude of the Nonconformist ministers and editors with reference to the Irish vote on the second reading is, if anything, more uncompromising than it was this time last week. The infallible Rev. Dr. Parker writes to the *Times*, "I hereby withdraw my interest in Home Rule," while the *Methodist Times*, the organ of another shining light, the Rev. Price Hughes, declares that when Mr. Dillon sat down after his speech on the second reading "Home Rule uttered its last sigh and died." Lord Rosebery has added fuel to the fire by what he said on the subject in Devonshire the other day. He referred to the action of the Irish party as a significant circumstance which left a deep and painful impression upon him. It is said, apparently on good authority, that amongst the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons there is no such resentment; but the Nonconformists outside the House are exceedingly angry, and refused to listen to those Liberals who wish to remain friends with the Nationalists. What with the increasing bitterness on the part of Liberals against the Ministerial measures, the growing opposition to saddling India with any portion of the cost of the Indian Contingent to Suakin, and the still uncertain outlook in the Transvaal, it looks as if the closing half of the Session was likely to be very lively.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S MOTION.

Sir William Wedderburn kept his intention to move the adjournment on Monday a secret as long as possible, and therein he showed that he is without practice becoming a skilful Parliamentary hand, but he nearly missed his chance by a little slip. During question time he asked Lord George Hamilton if he would by Executive order remit both import and excise duties, and on receiving a reply in the negative, quite needlessly said that "at the earliest possible opportunity" he would call attention to the subject. When a member wishes to move the adjournment of the House he can only do so on three conditions—first that the matter to which he wishes to call attention is one of "definite and urgent public importance"; second, that he receives the support of at least 40 members; and third, that he has not previously given notice of his desire to move a resolution on the subject. The Speaker is sole judge as to the first condition, and happily for Sir W. Wedderburn Mr. Gully and not Mr. Peel presides over the deliberations of the House of Commons. As to the second condition, that was not in question, as nearly all the members of the Opposition present except the occupants of the front bench rose in their places to signify their assent. It was with regard to the third condition that Sir William nearly came to grief. Mr. Tomlinson, an alert member, inquired whether the hon. member was entitled to move the adjournment, inasmuch as he had only a few minutes ago given verbal notice of his intention to bring the question forward on an early day. The Speaker considerately accepted Sir W. Wedderburn's "verbal notice" to apply to the particular discussion he now wished to initiate, and not to some future occasion, and so the hon. baronet was allowed to proceed. His resolution called attention to "the effect of the Indian cotton duties as recently re-arranged, which are causing grave dissatisfaction in India by increasing the burden of taxation imposed upon the poorest classes of the consumers." He contended that the poorer classes in India already bore more than their fair share of taxation, and that it was a very inopportune time to put a new tax upon them, as the Government were now reducing the taxation which fell upon the richer classes. In addition, the people of India believed that the taxation upon them was wholly unnecessary, and that it had been put on, not in the interests of India, but in order to give satisfaction to the manufacturers of Lancashire. The people of India had been advised to boycott Lancashire-made goods, and such a state of feeling ought not to be permitted to continue a day longer, especially as the Secretary of State could, in his administrative capacity, remove the grievance at once by a stroke of the pen. Sir John Leng seconded the motion in a useful little speech, and Lord George Hamilton then gave his reasons for declining to re-open the question. He insisted that the Government had made a fair and just settlement, and that as a consequence the agitation in India is settling down. But the most, I may say the only, interesting feature of the two hours' debate was the way in which Sir Henry Fowler went for the hon. baronet for bringing forward the question without any previous notice except a rumour in the Press. Sir H. Fowler's remark that, strong a party man as he is, he would never consent "to throw India into the vortex of our party politics," was much relished by the Ministerialists, and the *Times* bestows great praise on him for this declaration, declaring it to be an example which both sides ought to keep before them. The Hon. Philip Stanhope surpassed himself. Sir John Leng had informed the House that during his visit to India he had many opportunities of meeting with commercial gentlemen, and that he found they were very strongly impressed with the view that these changes were not dictated by considerations for the interest of India, but from political considerations merely in the home country. Mr. Philip Stanhope replied to this, saying that Sir John Leng, whom he persistently and blunderingly styled the hon. baronet, a little exercised in his mind by what had taken place in the House last summer, took a trip to Bombay last winter, dined with a number of gentlemen connected with the trade of Bombay, and came back impressed with the notion that the Lancashire people were most selfish. On that point he must have some better evidence than that supplied by the "hon. baronet." Mr. George Whiteley spoke, but Mr. George Whiteley always does speak whenever he gets an opportunity. The discussion will not be in vain if it induces Mr. Balfour to give us an earlier day than usual for the debate on the Indian Budget.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The goodly list of honours published on the Queen's Birthday has not excited much enthusiasm, nor has it been subjected to much criticism. If it is colourless, it is respectable. The supply of geniuses is not overabundant just now, and if Lord Salisbury is obliged to recommend mediocrities as deserving of titles and decorations, that is more his misfortune than his fault. But it would be manifestly unfair and untrue to describe all who appear in this year's *Birthday Gazette* as mediocrities. There is one at least who in India as elsewhere will be admitted to be a man of high rank in the intellectual world. I refer of course to Professor Max Muller, who has been made a member of the Privy Council, and as such will be entitled henceforward to be styled "the Right Honourable." Why, however, the distinguished philologist has been selected at this particular moment for a distinction not often conferred upon a University professor nobody quite knows. It is suggested in a usually sane paper that it was intended as a delicate compliment to the German Emperor, who is fond of telegraphing exuberant congratulations to Professor Max Muller when the Oxford crew win the boat race. A more absurd thing was never uttered. Whatever might have been Lord Salisbury's motive, if he had any beyond wishing to pay a compliment to learning, we may be pretty sure that no idea of pleasing the German monarch entered his head. The list includes three new peerages:—Lord Granby, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Rutland, and a former Private Secretary of Lord Salisbury; Mr. Heneage (a prominent Liberal Unionist, who lost his seat as member for Great Grimsby at the General Election); and Colonel Malcolm (a well-known Scotch laird). They all belong, it will be observed, to the class from which the House of Lords was recruited in the good old days before financiers, brewers and manufacturers invaded the gilded chamber. Of the five new baronetcies only two go to M.P.'s, Mr. Penrose FitzGerald, who sits for Cambridge town, and Mr. Lewis McIver, who before he aspired to political fame did good work as a member of the Indian Civil Service on the Madras side. There are thirteen new Knighthoods, most of the recipients, belonging to the official class. Mr. Clements Markham, who a good many years ago was an Assistant Secretary at the India Office, and who has done meritorious work in various capacities, is promoted from Companion to Knight Commander of the Bath. The gentleman who for so many years has been Private Secretary to successive Lord Mayors is rewarded with a C.B.ship. To have given him a handle to his name would have aroused the jealousy of the City Fathers, and perhaps Mr. Soulsby is like the engineer of the Tower Bridge who preferred to be made a Companion of the Bath rather than a Knight. The military promotions, as befits the advent of a new Commander-in-Chief, are all unexceptionable. In future the Chief Magistrate of Birmingham is to be called Lord Mayor. After this compliment was paid to Liverpool and Manchester, it could not long be withheld from Birmingham; and it helps to increase the dignity of local self-government.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I was able a week ago to send you a full summary of the important and interesting correspondence on the above subject recently laid on the table of the House of Commons in response to a motion made, I believe, by Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P. The Blue-book containing these papers has not yet appeared, and with the exception of the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times* apparently is the only journal that has been favoured with an early inspection of the documents. Not the least interesting feature of the correspondence, and one I had neither time nor space to refer to in my letter of last Friday, is the particulars given for the first time of the steps taken to induce the Indian princes and other inhabitants of our Eastern Empire to subscribe to the Jubilee memorial. Early in 1887—the Jubilee year—the then Secretary of State, Viscount Cross, sent a despatch to the Government of India bringing the matter under the notice of those authorities. His lordship's despatch was based upon a letter from the Prince of Wales enclosing the report of the committee appointed by him to frame a scheme. The Prince of Wales's letter is dated Sandringham, 1st January, 1887, and, in inviting Lord Cross's attention to the scheme referred to, his Royal Highness cherishes the hope that the suggestions embodied in the report might especially so far as they directly relate to the Indian Empire receive the cordial and active support of his lordship in Council. The Prince adds:—"I look forward with much interest and anxiety to the receipt of intelligence that the Government of India and the Local Governments are taking steps to promote the establishment and development of an institution which promises to strengthen the ties between India, the United Kingdom, and the Colonies; and, as I greatly desire to enlist the sympathies and support of the princes and the people of India in favour of this national tribute to Her Majesty, it would afford me great satisfaction to learn that suitable measures for promoting that result have suggested themselves to, and have been set on foot by, the Secretary of State for India in Council." On 1st November of the same year the Government of India wrote a despatch to Lord Cross reporting the steps taken by them to ensure the success of the scheme in India and the results they had obtained. They claimed to have given the widest publicity to the scheme, and referred to their decision in regard to the formation of a Central Committee in order to secure for India a definite representation in the objects of the institute. "In announcing our intention to form a Central Committee we took," they point out, "especial care to guard against any official pressure being brought to bear upon the people of India," and the results of the measures initiated by them are, they maintain, the more satisfactory in that they are entirely voluntary and the outcome of a genuine desire on the part of the public to signalise the occasion of the Jubilee year. Their appeal to the people of India had, they proceeded, met with a loyal and cordial support, and there was scarcely any class which had not to a greater or less extent co-operated. The subscriptions amounted at that date to Rs. 10,72,919, and the list of subscribers showed how thoroughly the different portions of the empire were represented. This despatch was communicated to the Prince of Wales, who, writing to Lord Cross on 6th February 1888, expressed his cordial appreciation of the interest taken by the Viceroy and those associated with him in the future success of the Institute. "I shall feel obliged to your lordship," his Royal Highness added, "if in conveying these expressions to the Earl of Dufferin you will also inform his Excellency of the confidence which I entertain in the further success of the exertions which are being made to obtain contributions to the funds of the institute and of my hope that those exertions will meet with hearty response from the Indian public generally. Such response may, I trust, be anticipated, more especially from the classes and associations who are interested in commerce, and who will, it is expected, be personally benefited by one of the chief future operations of the institute, namely the dissemination of reliable information throughout the United Kingdom relating to the products of manufacture and the resources of the Indian Empire, and the advancement, in other ways, of the interest of those engaged in trades and commerce in India." Sir F. Abel, as organizing Secretary, wrote on the same day to the Under-Secretary of State for India, hoping that active steps might be taken to obtain further subscriptions through the operations of the Local Committees "and especially from the channels indicated in the accompanying letter of the Prince of Wales to the Secretary of State." The total sum raised for the erection and establishment of the institute appears from the correspondence to have been £426,099, of which India contributed £114,528, exclusive of the gift by Sir Cowasjee Jahanghier of £12,500; and the Colonies, £64,132.

DEATH OF SIRDAR DILER JUNG.

The announcement of the sudden death of Sirdar Diler Jung was the first intimation that many of us had of his arrival in England. It appears that he was a passenger by the mail before last, and reached London last Friday. As usual he put up at the Alexandra Hotel, near Hyde Park Corner, and a gentleman who visited him there on Tuesday, the day before his death, describes him as merely looking a little out of sorts. The *Times* makes no reference whatever to the sad event, but some particulars are given in other papers. The *Chronicle* says:—"There is no need for a coroner's inquest, as the Chief (*sic*) for some time had been treated for the liver complaint of which he died." According to the *Chronicle*, the Sirdar had brought "a large retinue of servants and officials (?) with him to England, and had come on a purely private visit." The career of the Sirdar was, as people in India scarcely need to be informed, a very remarkable one, and I have heard on what I believe to be good authority that he commenced life in the lowest grade of the police. I met him twice—first at Poona, just after the capture by him and Colonel (then Major Daniell) of the notorious dacoit, Wassudeo Bulwant Phadke. His services on that occasion secured for him the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, but I never heard that Major Daniell, who had quite as much to do with running down the famous outlaw, was ever rewarded for his share in the arrest. The next time I saw the Sirdar was at the Royal Academy reception in Burlington House in conversation with the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. This was before the events that led to the appointment, at the instance of Mr. Labouchere, of the Select Committee of inquiry into the transactions connected with the formation of the Hyderabad Deccan Company. The *Chronicle* says that when the Sirdar was here in the Jubilee year he made "hosts of friends." That is quite true. He used to be fond of showing his visitors a handsome present given to him by an eminent statesman who had visited India and who probably had received some attention at the Sirdar's hands. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Westminster Abbey during the Jubilee celebration the Sirdar engaged an hotel on the line of route, in Piccadilly, and entertained a large number of people—members of London Society and others—in a royal manner. If he had lived it would have been interesting to see whether he would have obtained recognition from the same persons on this visit. A gentleman of high position in the official world who is acquainted with all the facts that were so much criticised at the time, both in the columns of *Truth* and those of the Indian press, declared to a friend of mine not very long ago that he fully expected some day to see the Sirdar become Prime Minister of Hyderabad. You in Bombay are better able than we are here to say what justification, if any, there was for this anticipation.

THE NAWAB SULTAN-UL-MULK.

This young nobleman has arrived in England, and is the object of a good deal of attention from those in high places. He attended the Drawing Room on Monday, and was presented to the Princess of Wales (who "received" on this occasion) by Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India. I hear that the Prince of Wales was so impressed with the Nawab that he invited him to accompany him at the trooping of the colour on the Queen's Birthday, a compliment that will no doubt be appreciated at Hyderabad. The Nawab was also one of the guests at the State dinner given the same evening at the India Office by Lord George Hamilton, where, by the way, Mr. John Nugent had an opportunity of foregathering with his former chief, Sir Richard Temple. Lord Harris was not at the India Office banquet. As one of the Lords-in-Waiting to Her Majesty he dined with the Lord Steward (Lord Pembroke), and Sir James Fergusson was at Mr. Balfour's dinner. After leaving the India Office, the Nawab went on to Lady Salisbury's reception or rather crush at the Foreign Office, where he attracted almost as much attention as Princess Maud's engaging and manly-looking *fiancé*. Previous to this function Lord Salisbury had a select dinner party, amongst the guests being Sir Evan Smith. Whitehall is asking whether this means that the ex-Political Agent in India and former ministry Plenipotentiary is to be taken back into diplomatic employment. I suspect that he was merely invited, like Sir E. Malet, Sir V. Lister, and Sir J. Kirk, as an ex-diplomatist. If Lady Salisbury as a hostess is *gauche*, Lord Salisbury never forgets to do the right thing.

LATER.

As I am closing this letter I receive an authentic account of Sirdar Diler Jung's death. It would seem to have been cancer of the liver; the immediate cause of death was the rupture of a blood vessel in the liver. He had been ailing from liver symptoms for some time. The body was at once embalmed, and is to be conveyed to India. I am told that he came over to arrange about a seat in Parliament for his son. It appears, according to my information, that the Conservative party are anxious to have a Mahomedan member in the House. There is at least one Mahomedan here who some time ago wished, and for all I know still wishes, to become a Conservative M.P. This desire on the part of the Conservatives for Indians as M.P.'s is curious; but it is only the first step that costs. When the now neglected Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji appeared upon the horizon he was sneered at by the Conservative leader as a "black man." Then Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree arrived; was received with open arms by the Conservative managers, and is now a member, and a diligent member, of the House of Commons. Not satisfied with one Indian the Conservatives want, it seems, a second; but if it is really true that they are desirous of providing a seat for a Mahomedan, they cannot, I am afraid, be congratulated on their wisdom. As between the two races it would not be prudent for a great party to show such a preference for one. But perhaps there is some mistake, and they may not be so very anxious, after all, to see another of the Queen's Asiatic subjects in the House of Commons.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. Stanley Scott (Bom. Ret.); Col. L. F. Heath (Bom. Staff Corps); Archduke Karl Ludwig; Sir P. A. Buckley; Bishop Garnier; Rev. Sir T. G. H. Puleston; Lady Falkiner; Countess Andrassy; and Mdme. Schumann.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A KHOJA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lest a silence, by not replying to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama's letter in your yesterday's issue, anent the case of Sarok Cama vs. Cassimalli Alli Raza, is likely to be construed into an acquiescence of all that is in their letter, may I beg of you to publish these few lines to remove such an impression.

I cannot just yet enter into any correspondence on this case, as the charge against the accused's son (for whom I appear) is still to be heard, and it might prejudice the son's interests. I have therefore to request also to refrain from publishing any letter from other quarters till the son's case is finally decided. As I was associated with Mr. Hemming during the hearing of the charge against Cassimalli, and had to conduct the cross-examination of the complainant (in part) and of one of his witnesses, I reserve, for the above reasons, my say in reply to Messrs. T. D. and C.'s letter.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. MURZBAN.

June 6.

THE INEVITABLE CRICKET QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please give room to the following queries in your widely circulated paper for the behoof of cricketers. In a cricket match played here on the 30th ultimo, one of the scorers called out that it was over. The umpire thinking the analysis of the scorer to be erroneous, and being confident that there was one ball yet to go, did not mind the call. The ball being bowled and the batsman playing the ball was given caught out. Was the umpire bound to act according to the call of the scorer? And in the case mentioned above, was the umpire right in giving the batsman out? In a match played at Gandevi, on the 18th last, a ball off the bat was, in an attempt by the wicket keeper, lodged safe in his dhotur. Was the batsman out? Bombay possesses many judges of fair cricket, some of whom, I hope, will answer the above queries through the medium of your paper.—Yours, &c.,

K. N. MEHTA.

Rustompura, Surat, June 6.

WRITES an American paper: We have great pleasure in introducing to public notice the only man who ever spanked Mr. Grover Cleveland, President of the greatest Republic on airth. His name is Thomas Davids, his profession was that of sexton, and, we grieve to say, he has just passed to regions beyond the graves he dug. The spanking came about in this wise:—In 1843, when the Rev. Richard Cleveland and family moved to Clinton, Oneida Country, Davids was sexton of the Presbyterian church in that town. At that time Grover Cleveland was a boy of six; chubby, large for his age, rather mischievous, and exceedingly stubborn. He contracted the habit of throwing snowballs at the stove in the church over which the sexton had dominion. This amused Grover, but injured the stove and annoyed the sexton. The latter lost his temper upon one historic occasion, placed the future President across his knee, and whacked him soundly. Half a dozen times after that Davids had occasion to lay hands upon young Grover, and for years past it was his great pride and boast that he was the only man who had ever spanked the President.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain F. H. Seymour, with the overland mails of May 22, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 10 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr T	Marshall, Mrs and child
Bashall, Mrs H	Pinsent, Mr
Bishop, Mrs and infant	Pipon, Col H
Boyd, Lieut S O	Pridgeon, Mrs and infant
Briggs, Miss	Rogers, Mr and Mrs
Brett, Mr H G	Rushworth, Mr
Chadwick, Mr J	Scrafton, Mr
Coghland, Miss	Sewell, Mrs J and child
English, Mrs J M and infant	Shuttleworth, Mrs and Miss
Foot, Mrs W	Thomas, Surg-Major and Mrs
Forbes, Capt W L	Walter, Capt and Mrs G E
Gordon, Mr Lincoln	Warren, Miss
Gray, Mr E E	Williams, Mr W L
Haworth, Mr	Wright, Mr S
Jamejai, Mr R M	Youngerman, Surg-Major and Mrs
Low, Mr C W	

FROM BRINDISI.

Austed, Mr C F	McEwan, Mr
Clifford, Mr J	Parsons, Hon Justice
Fernandez, Mr and Mrs E	Said Ali Ansat, Mr
Gahmidi, Mr	Sinclair, Major
Hathornthwaite, Mr	Shuttleworth, Mr A
Hunter, Dr C B	Sowers, Mr C D
Hennicks, Mr A	Stevens, Mrs
Lawrie, Mr and Mrs	Starling, Mr
Martindale, Capt	Thompson, Mr W B
Macpherson, Mr J	Walsh, Surg-Genl and Mrs
Meiklejohn, Mr D O	Whitcombe, Mr and Miss
Mothabhoy, Mr	

THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Munificent, Commander G. Dudley, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Middlesbrough and London, via Kurrachee, reports having experienced strong head winds in the Mediterranean sea, and then fine.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chupra, Commander W. H. Hill, which reached here the same day from Akyab, fell in with strong S. W. monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, and afterwards fine.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Commander F. H. Seymour, which arrived here on Saturday from London, experienced fine weather, except monsoon on Wednesday and Thursday last.

CLEVER CAPTURE AND CONVICTION OF A NOTORIOUS RAILWAY ROBBER.

GOVIND RAMA, with several aliases, a notorious thief and railway robber, and who has already been in goal several times, was placed, on Saturday, before Mr. Fitzmaurice, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Special Jury, by Mr. G. Reunison, Inspector of Police, G. I. P. Railway, for having robbed one Gopal Malari, a merchant, of Rs. 2,000 in notes, between Igatpuri and Kalyan stations, on the night of the 21st April last, and was convicted and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Govind Rama, who is a young man and Bhamta (robber) by caste, is well-known to the Railway police, and was wanted by them for a considerable time, but evaded the police in every possible way, but was eventually caught on the night in question, under peculiar circumstances, on arrival of the up mixed train at Kalyan, between 2 and 3 a.m. in the morning. A complaint was made by Gopal Malari to the police that he was robbed of Rs. 2,000 in notes, which was abstracted from a kasa (belt) which he had tied round his waist next to his body, the theft being a most ingenious one, and while enquiries were being made by the police, the complainant remarked that a young man with a black puggree, who was sleeping near him on the journey, was missing. Pandoo Gopal, hearing this, immediately jumped over the benches in the carriage, and took his seat in the far end of the carriage for a few minutes and threw something out of the window, which turned out to be the penknife by which the kasa was cut open. Pandoo again returned to his former seat, his movements being watched all the time by Mr. R. Hayter, who was the Station-master on duty at the time. Mr. Hayter immediately entered the compartment, and caught Pandoo's right hand, in which he held the notes. Pandoo, knowing his game, was up, and immediately dropped the notes. He was arrested accordingly by the police.

Mr. R. Hayter, who is well-known for his detective abilities, says a correspondent, deserves great praise indeed for the prompt and skilful manner in which he arrested the accused, and for having brought to justice one of a gang of notorious railway robbers, by whom the railway-travelling public has been pestered for some time past.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W H Vincent, BCS	Mr C J Ussher, Bo
Mr R G McKerron, BCS	Mr H C Knox, Bo
Mr H A Casson, BCS	Lt-Col J W Thurburn
Mr G L Smith, BCS	Lt-Col R F Trotter
Mr A G Harrison, B	Major L J Browne
Mr E A Brookes, B	Capt M W S Pasley
Mr W H M Hare, B	Capt A L M Turner
Mr E C S Baker, B	Capt J R C Colvin
Mr J Dixon, B	Lieut S V Byland
Mr J M Smith, B	Lieut G M Morris
Mr V C Scott O'Connor, B	Sec-Lieut W A S Walker
Mr A James, B	Surg-Col J O'Brien
Mr M Reid B	Surg-Major J Mullane
Mr R E Carter, B	Surg-Major J Sykes
Mr A S Russell, M	Rev W F Archibald
Mr W C F Leggatt, M	Rev W G Barry
Mr J Adam, Bo	Honry-Lt R A Bragg

GRANTED EPTENTION OF LEAVE.

Mr A W Davies, B, 4 days	Lieut W G Windham, 5 mos
Mr G H R Hart, B, 6 days	Lieut H W M Parker, 1 mo
Mr H R Cleaver, B, 4 mos	Surg-Major C F Willis, 4 mos
Lieut R G Munn, 1 mo	Condr H Tucker, 5 mos
Lieut R B B Howe, 1 week	Sub-Condr A Malpas, 3 mos
Lieut J Randell, 4 mos	
Lieut H M Grove, till Oct 21, 1896	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E S Symes, CIE, B C S	Mr J Muir Mackenzie, B C S
Mr T G Walker, BCS	Capt E A Kettlewell
Mr A W Davis, B	Lieut R B B Howe
Mr D J Burbridge, M	

INDIA OFFICE MAY 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Captains to be Majors,—J. C. B. Craster, E. R. Penrose, A. W. Lyster, J. S. Ashby, H. A. Ravenshaw.—To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. R. St. C. Battine, from the 16th Lancers; L. H. Baldwin, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry; T. L. Leeds, from the Derbyshire Regt. F. Owen-Lewis, from the Durham Light Infantry; H. N. Holder, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Sec.-Lieuts. J. R. Nuttall, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry; E. A. Fagan, from the Royal West Kent Regt. H. T. Naylor, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; A. F. Hislop, from the Royal Scots; and G. A. S. Gordon.—To be Sec.-Lieutenants—The following Sec.-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List:—W. A. S. Walker, R. W. Henderson, and H. Walker.

Indian Medical Service.—To be Brigade-Surg.-Lieut Colonel.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. Deane, M.D., Bengal Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut.-Col. F. Barrow.

Indian Medical Service—Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. Price, M.D., Madras Establishment; Surg-Lieut.-Col. P. J. Freyer. M.D., Bengal Establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Capt. W. A. Watson, I.S.C., to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, vice Major A. J. Watson, who has resigned; Major C. Grant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Headquarters, Bombay command, vice Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Curtis, whose tenure has expired; Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. C. H. Monro Seaforth Highlanders, Station Staff Officer, First Class, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt R. S. Campbell, whose tenure has expired.—"London Gazette."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered......	6 81	4 67	5 49	4 42
Saturday, June 6th	0 16	0 85	0 42	0 82
Sunday, June 7th	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 23
Total..	6 97	5 52	5 91	5 47

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

PERMISSION has been given to the officers returning from Gilgit to use the Babusar-Khagan route, the only proviso being that they make satisfactory arrangements for transport and supplies. This they can do at Chilas. The more this route is used the better, observes the Allahabad paper, for it is well that the local tribesmen should become accustomed to the presence of British officers passing through their country.

THE Vestry elections took place throughout London on May 16. In most of the parishes they were fought on political lines. The general result is a net Progressive gain of forty seats.

HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE AGA JUNGISHAH.

(BY A PERSONAL FRIEND.)

THE atrocious double murder that was perpetrated at Jeddah on the morning of Monday, the 1st instant, has cast an indescribable gloom on the Mahomedan community of India. One may ransack the history of the Corsican Vendetta, but it will be difficult indeed to find a parallel to this murder in point of tragic pathos and brutality. That the scion of an ancient and an illustrious house (which in age can stand a fair comparison with the Hapsburgs of Austria and the Bourbons of France), which can trace its pedigree without a break to the Prophet of Islam, should be assassinated in this merciless and brutal fashion is certain to evoke the sympathy of the civilised world, and at the same time, serve as a lasting monument of human depravity and folly. Hasan Ali Shah (better known in India as the Aga Khan), the father of the deceased nobleman, was born in Persia in the year 1800, and was the first settler of the family in this country. Being a warrior, a statesman, and a religious head of eminence, he was easily able to have himself appointed as the Governor of the turbulent province of Kirman. The late Fateh Ali Shah, one of the ablest rulers that ever sat on the Persian throne, considered it proper and judicious to give the hand of his favourite daughter in marriage to this graceful, high-spirited, and sagacious administrator of Kirman. That was certainly an important epoch in the annals of Persia, as it was the early dawn of the modernising movement of that country. Hasan Ali Shah proved a merciful but firm administrator. Within a short time the Shah was convinced of the brilliant abilities of his public and favourite servant. Hasan Ali, in spite of intrigues, opposition, rivalry, and jealousy on the part of his colleagues, managed to retain the confidence and favour of his imperial master. Gradually differences arose between the Persian Monarch and Hasan Ali Shah which widened into misunderstandings of a serious nature. The culminating point was reached when the latter had to seek protection in India, where he found a good scope for his exceptional abilities of a very high order. In the first Afghan war, Hasan Ali rendered numerous invaluable services to the English which secured for him their friendship and gratitude. Subsequently in the Scinde campaign, Hasan Ali was again the man who assisted the British in subduing the frontier tribes, as the majority of them consisted of his spiritual followers. These were the unmistakable proofs of his loyalty and great attachment to the British Raj. Curiously enough Hasan Ali thought it politic to settle himself down in Bombay, dispite the fact that he had large and rich estates in other parts of India.

His Highness Aga Jangishah was the third son of Hasan Ali Shah, and first saw light at Surat in the year 1844. His father appointed learned and eminent Mullahs from Arabia and Persia for his education and spiritual instruction. Under the able tutorship of these men the highly gifted pupil made wonderful progress, ultimately proving himself to be one of the ablest scholars of Oriental languages. It is a matter of deep regret that religious and social duties did not leave sufficient time at his disposal to produce work on ethics or metaphysics—subjects to which he had devoted a great portion of his useful and busy life. He had, however, contributed to Persian and Arabic literature by writting religious books. From his early manhood he manifested great sympathy for the poor which was both substantial and lasting. He was of such a kind and amiable disposition that the poor in trouble were wont to resort to him for pecuniary assistance, consolation, and advice. It could be said of him without the least exaggeration that a crying man would always return from him laughing. He was most considerate towards the poor Muslims, who were desirous of proceeding on pilgrimage, either to Turkish Arabia or the hedjas. His charity was great, and distributed with the strictest possible secrecy. He did good because he considered it as a duty imposed on him by his Creator, and not with any ulterior object of self-aggrandisement. He was essentially of a religious turn of mind, but he was absolutely free from bigotry and prejudices of any description.

During the ten days of the sacred month of Mohurrum, his late Highness Aga Jungishah, like the rest of his family, used to work most indefatigably. At Hasanabad he was invariably to be seen giving directions to the servants, and welcoming poor and rich visitors with equal amount of affability. It was his intention to return this year from Mecca for the Mohurrum celebration. Only twenty-four hours were left for his embarkation on the homeward journey, when he and his son were most brutally murdered. His Highness' death occurred when he was saying his morning prayers, and that too in a country where he was a pilgrim and a stranger. From a religious point of view it was nothing short of a martyrdom. The crime becomes most repulsive when one considers the cruel and untimely end of his son (H. H. Aga Akbar Shah), who had hardly left his teens but even at this early age had given sufficient proof of an energetic and a bright future. Other Mahomedan boys similarly situated would with difficulty have learnt a few books of English, but the lamented Akbar Shah had creditably passed the matriculation of this University. Had he survived it is highly probably that he would have gone to England for the purpose of qualifying himself for one of the learned professions.

H. H. Aga Jungishah, in additon to being a pious devotee, was exceedingly fond of horses and shooting. He was the owner of a good many racers. In his younger days he has been successful in bagging many tigers, and was always looked upon as a capital horseman. The greater the element of peril in a sport the higher he valued it. It is curious to observe that on the 1st of May, the late Shah of Persia was assassinated, while the double murder of his kinsmen took place on the first of the following month. From the time of the 6th Imam, prior to the present occurrence, three recorded assassinations have taken place in the ancient Aga Khan family; he first of these was the double murder of Shah Nizar and Shah Hadi, and the last that of Shah Khalil, great grand-father of the present Aga Khan, his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah.

During the minority of the present Aga Khan he acted as co-regent with his younger brother, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah. There is not the slightest doubt that the two devoted uncles did their duty to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, as his Highness the young Aga Khan is remarkably intelligent, benevolent, and unassuming. His Highness the Aga Khan, who treads in the footsteps of his worthy and noble ancestors, has adopted the wisest course possible under the circumstances, that of receiving the corpses of his kinsmen at Karachi. For this express purpose he left Bombay last Friday evening. The railway journey no doubt will be tedious and inconvenient in the extreme, yet he voluntarily made this sacrifice for the sake of his family. Had he remained in Bombay the bodies would of necessity have been brought to this port before their despatch to their final resting place. Besides it would not have been a politic course to adopt under these peculiar circumstances, as it may possibly have led to some breach of the peace, especially on account of the Mohurrum. His Highness Aga Akbar Shah, whose sterling qualities are too well-known to need mention, has remained in Bombay to transact the necessary business of the family. But he, too, like his noble nephew, is overpowered with grief.

Syed Mahomed Vaez, seems to be the instigator of this diabolical deed. He came to Bombay some time prior to the departure of H. H. Aga Jungishah from here, and lived on his hospitality for three months. The deceased nobleman in his usual goodness gave Vaez food, clothes, and offered Rs. 200 for defraying the Haj expenses. Vaez wanted to accompany Aga Jungishah, which on account of the Zenana, was entirely out of the question. Vaez, however, went with accomplices by the following steamer, and availed himself of the opportunity of wreaking his vengeance; Mahomed Taki and Tasaduck Hussein are the other two members of the conspiracy, and proceeded to Mecca to perform the Haj on behalf of some Mahuva Khojas. The hirelings, Rahim and Abdur Rahiman, who put the plan of the conspirators into execution, strangely enough, are said to be Khojas from Mahuva. Another suspicious circumstance of the whole transaction appears to be that by a curious coincidence the three instigators left Bombay together. Although the actual murderers have committed suicide by taking poison, still I

hope, and feel sanguine, that the Turkish authorities will strain every nerve to unravel this nefarious plot, and inflict deserved punishment on these monsters of iniquity.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst and many military and civil officials have joined the leading citizens of the Presidency in sending sympathetic messages of condolence. This speaks volumes for the popularity of the family and the esteem in which they are held. His Highness the Aga Khan, in addition to being a social favourite is the head of a great religious organisation. It would be incorrect to suppose that his followers, whose number is a legion, are restricted to Bombay alone, for they could be counted by lakhs in the remotest parts of Asia and Africa. European travellers in Central Asia make it a point of providing themselves with introductory notes from the Aga Khan which serve them as passports in countries where law and order are not very much observed or respected. The Aga Khan by reason of his innate, simple, and courteous habits, never betrays to anyone the actual importance of his position.

MIR AUN ALI.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

When Umra Knan returns from his pilgrimage to Mecca he will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the Chitral Reliefs were carried out in the quietest manner, and that his old enemy, the Khan of Dir, was not called upon to resist a hostile tribal rising. Reports which have reached headquarters show that the Khan has more than fulfilled his obligations. He has kept the road in good repair, turned out gangs of labourers to remedy the damages caused by storms, and generally shown himself anxious to give a full return for his subsidy. The posts which his levies hold are described as being well kept, and the small garrisons are equal to their work. There was some doubt felt originally as to whether he would be strong enough to make his authority respected; but his subjects seem to have given him loyal support and the independent tribes west of the Panjkora have not dared to attack him. The "maliks" in Bajour have, from time to time, quarrelled among themselves, but they have had the good sense not to interfere with Dir, and they have watched our troops moving to and from Chitral last month, with seeming indifference. As to the Utman Khel, those robbers have had no chance of looting convoys, for a close watch has been kept upon their villages, by the Dir men, and the departure of any band of raiders would quickly have become known. The assistance given by the Kaka Khel in carrying up all the heavy baggage and supplies has been very great, for they guarded their own caravans, and thus left the troops free to move in light marching order. They have many friends across the border, as they control the timber trade, and their headmen exercise a far-reaching influence in the Swat and Panjkora valleys. The payments made to them for transport work will increase that influence, for the Pathan respects those who have money at their command. Hereafter, when stores have to be sent up to Chitral, the Kaka Khel may be relied upon to carry them through without any of our troops having to move beyond Chakdarah. As the Reliefs are to be biennial in future, this arrangement for tribal transport will be a most economical one. In the south-western part of Bajour lies the territory of the Khan of Nawagai, whom Umra Khan never succeeded in subduing. During the Chitral campaign this Chief made friendly overtures to the Government and kept his followers from joining in the "jihad" preached by the Mullahs. He foresaw Umra's downfall, and he profitted by it, for he now enjoys a small subsidy, and this has strengthened his position. All the same, he is not quite easy in his mind, for he imagines that he is threatened from the side of Afghanistan just as Umra Khan was when the Amir's troops occupied Asmar. On the extreme west of his territory is debateable land, with some villages which yield a small revenue. The Afghan officials have lately been collecting this and the Khan of Nawagai believes that some of his lands may be seized by the Sipah Salar acting under orders from Kabul. There does not appear to be any real cause for his alarm. The villages in question have not paid reveue to Nawagai for many years, and they can scarcely be said to form a part of that small State. The fact is that as the Afghan border has never been demarcated in this particular direction, there are tracts lying open to the tax-collector from Jellalabad and the villagers submit to the demand for revenue. The Amir can scarcely intend just now to make trouble on the Bajour frontier, for he has not yet completed the subjugation of Kafiristan—a task which has necessitated the employment of a large force. He would doubtless like to put pressure upon the Khan of Nawagai, as that Chief once seemed inclined to look to Kabul for advice and assistance; but the game is not worth the candle, as the Government of India would resent any intrigues in the hill-country between the Kunar and Panjkora rivers. We do not anticipate any serious difficulties arising in Nawagai any more than in Jandol, where the tribesmen at the present time are perfectly quiet.—"Pioneer."

COLLIERIES AND OIL WELLS.

One of the most interesting chapters in the Railway Administration Report is that which deals with collieries and oil wells. Looking back ten years we see that the production of coal in 1885 was just under 1,295,000 tons, the output in that year being less than in 1893 and 1894, though the Assam fields were beginning to be worked. Since then, however, the production has steadily increased, and last year over 3,167,000 tons were raised, or 340,000 tons more than in the twelvemonth preceding. Taking 300 working days in the year the increase was at the rate of over 1,000 tons a day. In the Central Provinces and Central India there was a falling-off, but this was more than balanced by the greater production in the Punjab, Assam, Hyderabad, Baluchistan and Burma; while the Bengal collieries forged ahead with nearly 310,000 tons in excess of the return of 1894. Bengal is, of course, the province in which coal is worked most extensively, the yield now approaching 2½ million tons annually. This seems likely to go on steadily increasing, as the Jherria field is being exploited and the demand for fuel as new railways are opened will stimulate production. The Singareni colliery, worked by the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, seems to have a grand future before it. The good quality of the coal is said to be winning for it a very wide market and the Company are wisely increasing their capital expenditure. A new pit is being opened out which will yield 1,000 tons per day, and a second one is being proceeded with which will also give a large output. The collery last year gave nearly 300,000 tons, and with a sufficient amount of labour this can be doubled. The Baluchistan coal-fields are being devoloped and the Khost colliery has nearly quadrupled its output in the year, the profit on capital outlay being over 43 per cent. This was on an outturn of some 17,000 tons. The Sharigh working with its yield of 6,000 tons made a profit of nearly 110 per cent. These works are comparatively small, as only between 500 and 600 persons are employed, but the coal measures are visible to the eye at places on the hillside as one passes by in the train, and noting but a little digging is required to tumble the mineral on to the rails below. Turning to the Indian oil wells the reports from Assam show that private enterprise is doing its best to achieve success. The Digboi field yielded over 30,000 gallons of oil in 1895, and as a new refinery on a large scale has been erected at Margherita we may expect soon to see refined oil put upon the Indian market. The Company which is controlling the operations spent over three lakhs of rupees in the year, and their total outlay is now nearly nine lakhs. It is disappointing to note that the drilling operations at the Makum Oil Concession have not been successful up to the present time, oil in workable quantity not having been found, though ten wells have been drilled. Further drilling is being carried out and the oil may yet be struck. In Baluchistan the Khattan oil-field has been finally abandoned. At Sukkur on the Indus an experimental boring was carried down to a depth of 1,500 feet during the year, but no oil could be found. The Government have sactioned the further sinking of the borings to 1,700 feet, but it appears likely that they will have to be given up eventually. Traces of oil have been found eight miles south of Rohri, and a surface well is to be sunk there. There may be petroleum deposits in the lower Indus Valley, but it certainly seems difficult to hit them off. The want of success at Sukkur is most discouraging.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 6.

Brett, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Pipon, Brig-Genl, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Walsh, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from England.
Forbes, Capt, Bombay, Royal Fus, on duty, from Mhow.
Granthan, Capt, Bombay, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—June 5.

Berthon, Lieut, Bombay, 6th B L I, to rejoin, to Rajkot.

June 6.

Walsh, Surgn-Major-Genl, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from Naini Tal.
Brett, Lieut, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, from leave, from Darjeeling.
Pipon, Brig-Genl, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Naini Tal.
Loch, Lieut, Bombay, R Scots, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th June, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd Lieut. Payne; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. Acworth.
Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. Coates; next for duty, Sergt. D Moffatt.
2. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy gave his annual Eton dinner at Simla, on Thursday night, and the following old boys were His Excellency's guests:—Major-General Morton, Mr. J. J. Allen, Lieuteant-Colonel G. Eliot, Major-General Grant, Mr. F. Wolley Dod, Major Willshire, Captain E. E. Robertson, Major Hickman, Mr. H. Babington Simth, Captains F. Adam, N. J. Lyon and M. Pechell, Lieutenant Marindin, Captain H. Gough, Lieutenant Tufnell, Mr. S. C. Swifte, Lieutenant F. D. Murray, and Lord George Stewart Murray. The names are given in the order of seniority. General Morton having left Eton in 1861 while Lord George Stewart Murray left in 1891.

Mr. Justice Sale at Calcutta, on Thursday, delivered an important judgment in the matter of the suit instituted by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. against a timber merchant, in which they obtained a decree in full. Two important questions affecting mercantile firms in Calcutta were dealt with.

Mrs. Emily Ghose, who was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, but acquitted on a charge of having caused the death of her late husband, was on Thursday married by the Registrar to Solomon, who, it will be remembered, was originally charged conjointly with Mrs. Ghose with the commission of the offence.

The Imperial Legislative Council will probably not meet for some weeks to come, as no legislation is pressing for settlement.

The objection taken by the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners to the grant of Exchange compensation allowance to the employes of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has been overruled by the local Government.

At the Calcutta Municipal meetting, the other day, the Commissioners decided to permit Messrs. Martin and Co. and Kilburn and Co., Calcutta, to apply to the local Government for lincenses under the Electric Light Act, 1895.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter, first Sub-Judge of Alipore, delivered judgment in a case in which Baktear Mull and others, money-lenders of Goalpara, sued Rani Abhoyeswaree Debee, the Chota Rani of Bijni, to recover nearly Rs. 80,000 advanced by them to the Burra Rani Siddheswaree Debee of Bijni on the security of the Raj estate. It was contended on bahalf of the defendant Rani, that a loan contracted by the Burra Rani did not constitute any charge on the estate of the late Raja, inasmuch as the debt were not incurred for any legal necessity. The Judge accepting this view dismissed the claims with costs.

The recent departure for England of Mr. C. J. Rodgers, author of *Coin Collecting in Northern India*, and of a host of valuable papers on numismatic subjects, writes a contemporary, deprives India of the services of a very highly skilled expert. So far as we are aware, Mr. Rodgers has no living rival, who approaches him in accuracy and depth of knowlege of the Mahomedan coinages of India. Mr. Rodgers enjoyed the barren honour of the title "Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India," but man cannot live on titles, however lengthy, and a professed numismatist without a salary cannot as yet earn his living by his special knowledge, and so, Mr. Rodgers was obliged to return to Europe. A Keeper of the coins is urgently required for the Indian Museum at Calcutta, and it is to be regretted that the Government of India could not see its way to appointing such an officer, and to bestowing the appointment on the expert who is, on the whole, the person best qualified to hold it.

The *Englishman* writes:—"We hear on good authority that a certain Lieutenant-Governor in India, recently asked one of the officials in his Province on the latter applying for leave on "private affairs" for a more definite explanation of the reasons why he wished to take leave. It is said that he received a reply stating that if his wishes were complied with the "private affairs" would be no longer "private," and being thus checkmated the leave asked for was granted. A second officer, however, luckily entitled to his pension, being refused leave when it was important that he should be allowed to proceed home, promptly resigned the service, recognizing the fact that in this manner only was it possible for him to leave India. In neither case does it appear that it was necessary to refuse either of the applicants' requests, and naturally there is a good deal of feeling in the service of the Province referred to.

The Allahabad paper is unable to congratulate the Bengal Government on its recent bulky publication entitled a *Revised List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal*, corrected up to 31st August 1895. The editing, which was entrusted to Babu P. C. Mukerji, is as loose as the binding, and the work is altogether unworthy of the *imprimatur* of official authority. We connot undertake in this place to comply with the invitation in the preface to rectify errors and omissions, though we are unfortunately able to assure Sir Alexander Mackenzie that both are numerous and serious. In fact, the book is almost worthless. In Dr. Fuhrer's *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* a good model was available, which ought to have been followed. The maps prefixed to the Bengal volume are so rough as to be of little or no use. The position of Rampurwa in the Champaran District, where Mr. Carlleyle discovered an Asoka Pillar, is misplaced to the extent of about 28 miles on the map of the Patna Division, although the place is distinctly marked on ordinary maps as well as on Cunningham's. The only portion of the book which is of serious value is that dealing with the antiquities of Calcutta. The notes for this section of the work have been contributed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, the Rev. H. Gouldsmith and other gentlemen possessed of special knowledge, and are therefore authoritative and presumably accurate, so far as they go. But even these notices are incomplete. In the brief note (page 82) on the remains of old Fort William, no mention is made of Mr. C. R. Wilson's very interesting identifications established by his paper on the *Topography of Old Fort William*, published in the Asiatic Society's Journal for 1893. The Black Hole has been proved to have been a room measuring internally 18 feet by 14 feet 10 inches, situated in the east curtain wall of the old fort at the south-east corner of the public offices in Dalhousie Square.

The last and only other occasion on which the Heir-Apparent won the Derby was in 1788, when Sir Thomas, belonging to the Prince of Wales and ridden by W. South, carried off the race, which had been instituted only eight years previous. In 1816, the Duke of York's Prince Leopold and in 1822 the same owner's Moses won the race, which has not again fallen to any other member of the Royal Family till last Wednesday. Persimmon's record time, since time was first accurately taken in 1846, has been approached nearest by Kettledrum, Blair Athol, Merry Hampton, Ayrshire and Isinglass, who all did the distance in 2mins. 43secs. Sir Visto with 2mins. 43 2-5secs. and Blue Gown with 2mins. 43½secs. have come very close on these.

On the 1st instant on his way up to Mussoorie, the Lieutenant-Governor of N.-W. Provinces stopped at Rampur, and invested the young Nawab with full powers of government. The Council of Regency, which has had the administration of the State since the death of the late Nawab in 1889, is thus dissolved. The young Nawab, who made the tour to Europe a year or two ago in the charge of Captain Colvin, his tutor and then Political Agent, is to have as his principal assistant in the affairs of State Mahomed Ishak Khan, one of the ablest members of the Statutory Civil Service, who after holding the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli, has been latterly officiating as Additional Judge of Moradabad. It is the general opinion that the young Nawab could not have a better adviser.

The petty trouble between the Nepalese and Tibetans, which was noticed in April, has blown over. It never really assumed a serious character.

There is understood to be no probability now of any Commission being sent to the Sikkim-Tibet frontier. Matters therefore will remain *in statu quo*.

The Khan of Nawagai is said to be still very anxious regarding the appearance of Afghan officials in the Mitai villages to the south of his territory, but so far, no body of troops has been moved into the district from the Kunar Valley. The nearest Afghan outpost now is Pashat, which is held by a small garrison only.

The two cases of doubtful cholera in Srinagar, have not been followed by any further outbreaks, and there is reason to hope that the stringent medical precautions now being taken in Kashmir will prevent the disease from being carried into the Valley from Rawalpindi or Murree. There has been a good deal of bad fever in Srinagar, but most visitors have now left the town for Gulmarg and other cooller parts.

The half-yearly meeting of the General Committee of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, was held on Thursday, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presiding. The balance-sheet showed a highly prosperous state of affairs financially. In addition to the fixed deposit of Rs. 3,000 there are Rs. 2,878 in hand and Rs. 7,000 is due from boxholders. Rs 6,300 has been paid towards the expense of installing the electric lights in the theatre, and the amount still due can easily be provided. The Amateur Dramatic Club just now is in need of actors—not of cash.

Latest advices from Gnatong state that Mr. Hobson, the new Collector of Customs at Yatung, is having no trouble with the Thebetans. Jelap is clear of snow, and a large number of mules with wool are daily coming through. The fort at Gnatong is being further strengthened by a small redoubt in the north-east corner. Lieutenant O'Connor has finished his inspection and has now returned to Darjeeling. An absurd rumour preceded the party to the effect that 500 British troops were following, and all the mule drivers along the road hid their mules for fear of the animals being impressed for transport.

Owing to the reorganisation of the Burma Forest Service recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the following transfers have been decided upon in the Forest Department; Mr. Reuther from Baluchistan, Messrs. Clutterbuck and Grenfell from the North-West Provinces, Messrs. Lovegrove and Perree from Bengal, and Mr. Lawson from Assam, all go to Burma. Four Deputy Conservatorships have been transferred to the Provincial Service, and one of the Extra Deputy Commissionerships is to go to Mr. Marshall, Extra Assistant Conservator, Madras. Two Assistant Conservatorships are also to be transferred to the Provincial Service. The rest of the Provincial appointments go to Burma. Mr. Down, Jhansi, will be posted to Baluchistan.

A water-works scheme is being rapidly pushed on at Bangkok. Plans are preparing, and from these it appears that the supply will be taken from Bank Suang Ching Rak above Pakret and some sixteen miles from Bangkok. When the pipes are laid and full pressure applied, it is estimated that a daily supply of 3,000,000 gallons will be available, or from twenty to thirty gallons per head of the population.

The experiments with the new Lee-Metford bullet sent from England will in the first place be carried out at the Indian Schools of Musketry, where a trained staff is available for firing purposes.

The heavy Field Battery at Multan is to be moved from the old Fort into the defensive post as a temporary measure. The Fort will be garrisoned by a detachment of British Infantry.

Dr. Prain, Curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, is reported to have discovered the origin of the fungus known as Rust which attacks wheat crops in the plains. The discovery is regarded as most important. Details are not yet known.

A special service of troop trains starting from Nowshera, has been arranged for in connection with the Chitral Reliefs. The troops will be entrained at once on reaching the railway.

A case of cholera having occurred in Srinagar, the authorities have issued a circular to visitors informing them of the fact, and adding that cholera is prevalent at Murree and Pindi. The circular, therefore, recommends an early move to Gulmarg. This prompt warning will give people time to make their arrangements for moving. In 1892 there was a sudden rush when the outbreak became serious, and people could not get transport to the hills, while the natives were dying in numbers along the road to Gulmarg, even those carrying visitors' baggage. As it is quite possible that cholera may spread, and there is every encouragement for it in close-packed Srinagar, no one will say the authorities are unwise in issuing the warning. It is not often we lock the stable door before the horse is stolen, and Surgeon-Colonel Deane is to be congratulated on the step taken. If no cholera comes, there is no hardship in an early move to Gulmarg when that resort is at its best; if it *does* come, all will feel thankful for the timely notice. In the meantime every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease from spreading, or being imported from British India.

The following is the text of the resolution relating to the despatth of Indian troops to Suakin which the Government have decided to submit to the House of Commons. "That, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her native forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched in aid of the Egyptian troops, this House consents that the ordinary pay of any troops so despatched, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition, which would have been charged upon the revenues of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable; provided that if it shall become necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or native forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall, in so far as may not be otherwise provided, be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition." When the motion is before the House, Mr. Morley will move an amendment striking out the words which provide that the ordinary charges in connection with the troops shall continue to fall upon the Indian Exchequer, and declaring, in effect, that no part of the cost ought to be borne by India. Mr. Maclean has placed an amendment to a like effect upon the paper.

From Leh comes news that the exploring expedition under Captain Wellby, 18th Hussars, which is going to Peking, has arrived safely at Niagzu on the southern border of Chang Chemmo. Besides Captain Wellby the expedition consists of Lieutenant Malcolm, 93rd Highlanders; Sub-Surveyor Daffadar Shahzad Mir, 11th Bengal Lancers, who was recently on duty with the Pamir Boundary Commission, with an Argoon cook, a Ladakhi servant, and eight Argoon drivers. Lieutenant Malcolm left Srinagar with all the heavy baggage on April 5th, but owing to difficulties in crossing the Zoji La and a delay of two days at Dras through severe weather, did not arrive at Leh till April 21st. There he was joined by Captain Wellby on the following day, and the work of collecting a caravan was at once proceeded with. Owing to the never-failing help accorded by Captain Trench, the British Joint Commissioner, and by the Vizier of Leh, everything was in a position to start on April 28th. Captain Wellby and Lieutenant Malcolm remained in Leh till May 4th, overtaking their caravan at Shushal on the Pangong Lake on May 11th. This route had to be followed owing to the Chang La being closed by snow, and at Shushal it was heard that the Marsemik La was impassable, consequently the only road open was that from Ludhkhang, at the northern end of the Pangong Lake, to Niagzu. From Ludhkhang to Niagzu is three marches without water or grass, but owing to the animals having been carefully selected and in splendid condition the distance was traversed without difficulty. It is Captain Wellby's intention should permission be obtained, to cross the unexplored northern part of Tibet till he strikes the Chumar river, and thence to make his way through the provinces of Khansa and Shansi to Peking; otherwise to travel through a portion of Turkistan to Suchan and thence to Peking. There is no doubt that from a geographical point of view the former route would be by far the more interesting of the two; but whichever line is taken new ground will be traversed and much valuable information should result.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

In the House of Commons, May 8, Sir W. Wedderburn, asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in accordance with Section 21 of the Indian Councils Act (24 and 25 Vic. c. 67), the Governor-General of India had transmitted to him authentic copies of the Cotton Duties Act of 1896, and an Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894; and whether, under that section, he would disallow those Acts on the ground that they increase the burden of taxation on the poorest class in India, while lightening the taxation on those who are comparatively well-to-do; if not, whether by Executive order, he would remit both import and excise duties upon the coarser cloths used by the poorer classes of consumers; and would he state whether members of the Council of the Secretary of State have recorded minutes with regard to the rearrangement of the cotton duties; and, if so, would he place such minutes upon the table of the House.—Lord G. Hamilton: I have received copies of the Acts named in the question, and have informed the Government of India that those Acts will be left to their operation. It is probable that the poorer classes of the population of India are the principal consumers of the cloths made in Indian mills from counts of twenty and under, which are now taxed for the first time; but, for this among other reasons, the duty has been reduced to 3½ per cent. "ad volorem," and considering the enormous number of consumers, this additional taxation, upon a very small proportion of the cotton cloth consumed in India, represents an infinitesimally small increase of cost to the individual purchaser; while, on the other hand, the duty on yarns has been abolished, so that the whole products of hand looms are untaxed. It has been found by experience on more than one occasion that it is not advisable to fix a standard of quality, below which goods are exempt from taxation, and in these circumstances, I do not propose to advise the Government of India to remit the duties recently imposed by the Legislature. Minutes regarding these two Acts were recorded by two members of Council and by myself. There will be no objection to laying these minutes on the table if the hon. baronet will move for them.—Sir W. Wedderbarn: In consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the answer of the noble lord, I beg to give notice that at the earliest possible opportunity, I will call attention to this arrangement as to the cotton duties, which relieves the rich at the expense of the poor.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN MOVES AN ADJOURNMENT.

At the close of question time, Sir W. Wedderburn found his opportunity and rose to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to "a matter of definite and urgent public importance"—viz., "The effect of the Indian cotton duties as recently re-arranged, which are causing grave dissatisfaction in India by increasing the burden of taxation imposed upon the poorest classes of the consumers."—The Speaker asked whether the hon. gentleman was supported by forty members, as required by the rules, whereupon nearly all the members of the opposition, save those on the front bench, rose in their places.—When leave was given, Mr. Tomlinson asked, whether the hon. member was entitled to move the adjournment, inasmuch as he had only a few minutes ago given verbal notice of his intention to bring the question forward on an early day.—The Speaker said in absolute strictness, the hon. member might seem to have disentitled himself to move the adjournment by giving his notice, but if the hon. member told him that in so doing he only referred to the motion he now proposed to make he would not prevent the hon. gentleman from proceeding.

"THE GRAVE DISSATISFACTION IN INDIA."

Sir W. Wedderburn said very grave dissatisfaction existed in India because a new and uncalled-for tax had been placed upon the necessaries of the poorest classes of the Indian consumers—classes who already bore more than their fair share of taxation. Almost the only way to make the well-to-do bear a little larger share of taxation was to tax the finer classes of cloth. The import duties upon the finer cloth were approved by public opinion in India, and it appeared inopportune to put a new tax upon the poorer classes when the taxes which fell upon the richer classes were being reduced. In the opinion of the people of India the new tax was quite unnecessary, and was only imposed in order to give satisfaction to the Lancashire people. The people in India had been advised not to use Lancashire-made goods at all; and such a state of feeling ought not to be permitted to continue a day longer, especially as the noble lord opposite could, in his administrative capacity, remove the grievances at once by a stroke of the pen. He made no attack upon the Government nor upon the noble lord, who had given great attention to the subject, but who laboured under the great disadvantage of having never been in India. All classes were united upon this matter, and a leading Maharajah in India, in a letter Lord Roberts read in another place, said when the people of India protested against any measure it was a compliment to the British nation, because it showed they hoped to get justice. It was not unfrequently the case that when outer symptoms of discontent were suppressed real danger began.

A QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

The whole point of this controversy had reference to the question of protection. This was confirmed by the present Secretary for India, who at the time of the last Indian Budget promised to eliminate from the levying of duties everything savouring of the nature of protection. With the object of dealing with the question, two bills had been brought in by the Government of India, but he complained that this legislation went far beyond the necessities of the case. It dealt with the alleged evil of protection in regard to the complaint of Lancashire, but it went far beyond that, and did a monstrous injustice to the people of India. It removed the excise duty from yarns and placed it upon woven goods—upon the manufactured article, the effect of which was to remove the grievance of Lancashire with regard to the finer counts, but to impose an injustice on the Bombay millowners. But the Government of India, without any necessity, went further than this by reducing the duty on the finer counts from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and thereby needlessly sacrificed a large amount of revenue. The Government having gone beyond the necessities of the case, the responsibility rested upon them of showing they were justified. He appealed for support to those hon. members on the other side who were acquainted with Indian matters. He thought he might also safely appeal to the Lancashire members. He also wished to appeal to the sentiment that was so forcibly put by the First Lord of Admiralty when he pointed out, how very unfortunate it would be if India and Lancashire should come into collision upon this matter. He trusted that that decision would be in accordance with right and justice.

SIR J. LENG ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO INDIA.

Sir J. Leng, in seconding the motion, said there was a deep feeling in India among all classes against the unsettlement of what the Indian people considered had been wisely settled in the time of the late Secretary of State for India with regard to the cotton duties. During his visit to India, he had many opportunities of meeting with commercial gentlemen, and he found they were very strongly impressed with the view that these changes were not dictated by considerations for the interests of India, but from political considerations merely in the home country. Many other English industries were most seriously affected in consequence of the cheapening of labour in India and the presence of the raw material. It had been stated that all our legislation for India must be based on a system of fair play and equality of treatment. It might not be out of order for him in this connection to refer to acquestion he put to the noble lord the Secretary of State for India some time ago, in which he referred to one serious inequality in the Indian industry as compared with that at home—the Factory Acts in India allowing the operatives to work on Saturday and Sunday all the year round. He was satisfied that the Lancashire agitation was based, in the first instance, on a delusion, and was promoted by the cry that a great reduction in exports to India took place in the early months of 1895; while prominence was not given to the fact that in 1894 there was great speculation and over-trading, and an excessive export of their goods to India.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S REPLY.

Lord G. Hamilton did not question the right of the hon. baronet to raise this delicate and dangerous question in the way he had done; but he regretted that such a question should have been raised on a motion for adjournment. Lancashire had never objected to the Indian Governments having complete control over its taxation. What Lancashire contended for was the principle of perfect equality of treatment. So long as taxation was imposed on that principle, the political danger would disappear. His predecessor in office, in giving his assent to the tariff of taxes of 1894, declared that, if it could be shown these duties were unequal in application or protective in character, he was bound to consider any representation with the view and desire of eliminating from the duties any vestige of protection. As regards that attitude he was bound to say he had endeavoured honourably to fulfil his pledges. The previous duty in force was a 5 per cent. customs duty upon all cloth goods and yarns imported into India, but the duty, supposed to be equivalent to the customs duties raised by the Excise, was 5 per cent., not on the finished value of the cloth, but on the initial value of the yarn before it was woven into cloth, and all yarn below twenty counts was exempted from taxation; consequently it was demonstrably clear that all English goods which went to India under twenty counts paid a 5 per cent. duty from which similar goods made in India were exempt. He did not say the difference was very substantial, but theoretically there was a case of protection.

THE ABLE STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF LANCASHIRE.

Any one who looked at the able statement drawn up on behalf of Lancashire, would see that the case was unanswerable—namely, that the duties as imposed, did not comply with the sole condition which accompanied their imposition. In these circumstances the Indian Government were asked to bring the tariff into harmony with the Parliamentary condition on which alone it was sanctioned. The Government of India were forced, after exhausting every conceivable method, to come to the conclusion that the only possible way to maintain these cotton duties in accordance with the pledge given to Parliament was to adopt the system the hon. baronet now condemned. The hon. member said he did not ask for very much. The hon. gentlemen only asked that a line should be drawn across cotton goods, and that the Government should say that, inasmuch as there was but little competition between England and India in the lower counts, all those counts should be free, and that taxation should be imposed on cloth above a certain standard.

THE REAL INTERESTS OF THE POOR CONSUMER.

The great reason why they should not adopt that conrse was that it was not in the interests of the poor consumer that they should do so. The hon. gentleman seemed to think all enconomical and industrial forces were stationary, and that if they drew a hard-and-fast line and put a tax upon one side, that tax would leave things much as they were before. But all these forces were moving, and if they introduced merely a comparatively slight change they would cause a disturbance out of all proportion in gravity to the change. If they drew a hard-and-fast lines as had been proved over and over again, over a great mass of commodities and said that all above a certain quality should be taxed, that would cause a rise in the price of all commodities to which that taxation applied. But they could not exempt those on the other side of the line from rising in sympathy. The primary object of these duties was that the Government should obtain as much as possible of the enhanced price, but the whole of the enhanced price of the yarn and cloths below twenties, which would be paid by the consumer under the proposal of the hon. baronet, would go into the pockets of the producers.

AN UNSOUND PROPOSAL.

The hon. baronet was unconsciously advocating, not the interests of the poor consumer, but of the Bombay producer. Economically his proposal was altogether unsound. As long as there was a duty on yarns it was possible to distinguish between the qualities of the yarns. Many of his hon. friends had been connected all their lives with the cotton trade, but he did not believe that one of them would say that when yarns were woven into cloth they could as accurately discriminate between what was above and what was below a certain line. The moment they attempted to draw such a line they would land themselves in endless difficulties. If they put a tax upon any particular article it was essential that they should put a tax upon any substitute for it. The experiment was tried in India in 1878, and it had absolutely broken down. An exemption was made on certain classes of cotton goods, and the result was so extraordinary that he almost hesitated to quote the figures. He, however, had tested their accuracy. Before the slight alteration was made the free goods imported from England amounted to 9,000,000 yards, the amount of duty-paid goods being 358 million yards. In the first six months of the next year the duty-paid goods fell to 323 million yards, and the duty-free goods rose to 99 million yards; while in the subsequent year the duty-paid goods fell to 164 million yards, and the duty-free goods rose to 360 million yards. The moment differential treatment was attempted difficulties arose. The one thing which trade was afraid of and which paralysed it, was a fear of legislation which would alter existing terms of competition.

THE EFFECT OF LEGISLATION ON COMPETITION.

So long as taxation was to be on perfectly equitable terms, whether the tax was raised or whether it was lowered, did not very much matter to the competitors, because both could compete on perfect equal terms. But the moment they differentiated by legislation the result was to bring the two competing industries directly into conflict with each other. That had been one of the troubles in the past, and, warned by the past, the Government had, after looking into this question from the Imperial and broadest point of view, felt that they must not have recourse to legislation which would bring two great industrial communities, not only into trade competition, but into political competition with one another. Then the hon. baronet said that he brought forward this motion in the interests of the poor, but if they looked for the source of such proposals, they could often be traced to the Bombay millowners. He, for one, had not the least objection to the case of the Bombay millowners or any other millowners, being properly represented before that House, and they were entitled to perfect justice and equality of treatment; but should not be said that their case was put forward in the interests of commerce.

THE PROPORTION OF POWER TO HAND LOOMS IN INDIA.

He had some figures showing the proportions of yarn consumed by the power looms and by the hand looms in India. The power looms, it was estimated, consumed 78,000,000lbs. of yarn, and the hand looms consumed 311,000,000lbs. of yarn. It was further estimated that the imports from Lancashire amounted to 308,000,000lbs. of yarn; and, therefore, out of upwards of 650,000,000lbs. of yarn woven into cloth, the power looms of India only absorbed 78,000,000lbs., or in other words, they scarcely supplied 10 per cent. of the cloth which was consumed in India. It was quite a mistake to assume, as the hon. baronet did, that the coarser cloths were worn by the poor, who, whether for reasons of cost or of greater durability, bought the cloths imported from England. The tariff which had been introduced, reduced the burden of taxation upon the consumer, the tax upon imported goods having been reduced by 3½ per cent. He had not a reliable statement of what proportion of imported cloth was consumed by the poor of India, but he was perfectly certain that more than half of it was bought by them. The enormous mass of yarn utilized by hand looms was free from taxation, and consequently its products were cheaper than they had been.

SENTIMENT VERSUS ARGUMENT.

He felt great satisfaction at having been able to bring about an arrangement that put an end to the agitation which previously existed, and he believed that arrangement was a perfectly fair one. The hon. member for Dundee (Sir J. Leng) told them a great many people in India objected to it, but he did not tell them what their argumenis were. It was the misfortune of these trade disputes that the natural sympathies of those residing in the localities where the industry was situated, were always in favour of that industry. It was a matter of sentiment rather than of argument, and that had in the past constituted the main danger of this question. So far as he knew the agitation had absolutely quieted down. It was now seen that they had made a just and fair settlement, and the proposal of the hon baronet, though a small one in itself, would in reality knock away the keystone of the system which had superseded that which was previously in force. For these reasons he hoped that the House would not only reject the proposal which the hon. baronet had made, but, inasmuch as he had brought forward no arguments in support of it, that they would not consider it necessary to continue the debate at any length. In supporting the Government, the House would endorse the view that they had contrived to bring about an equitable and judicial solution of as contentious a matter as could be brought before any Government.

SIR H. FOWLER AND SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

Sir H. Fowler commented on the extreme inconvenience of the mode in which this question had been suddenly brought before the House.—Sir W. Wedderburn said he had sent an intimation to the leader of the Opposition.—Sir H. Fowler said the right hon. gentleman only received that intimation that morining. This question, the gravity of which it was impossible to exaggerate, had been brought before them in a manner which he thought prejudiced it, and which would tend to produce an unfortunate effect in India. He should be prepared, at the proper time and under proper circumstances, to defend his own action, and also to criticise what had been done since he held office; but hon. members had not had the Blue-book in their hands many hours, and, for his own part, he candidly confessed he had not had time to carefully read it. He knew nothing of the correspondence which had passed between the noble lord opposite and the Government of India; he was only aware that certain proposals had been adopted which really carried out in their main charater his own original proposal.

WHAT WILL THEY THINK IN INDIA?

They were asked to vote upon the question "That this House do now adjourn," but could anybody undertake to explain to thepeople of India what that meant? Practically it was a vote of censure upon the Government for the action they had taken, and which had received the approval of the Legislative Council of India. It was suggested that the noble lord should withhold his assent from this bill, which, no doubt, originally emanated to a great extent from himself, or had his full approval. He had no doubt the noble lord had followed what Lord Salisbury laid down in his celebrated despatch as to the relative positions of the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State and the great mischief which would accrue to the public interests, and especially to commercial interests, if there was any collision between these two powers. No doubt the Legislative Council, fully understood what the noble lord was going to do. They could not suppose that the noble lord was going to upset the work of his own hands, or that the Legislative Council was going to repeal what it had just passed. If the noble lord were to adopt the suggestion that he should arbitrarily annul what he had presumably assented to only within the last three months, that would be a course deserving of the censure of the House, and would be without precedent and incapable of defence.

A PREMATURE, IMMATURE, AND INCONCLUSIVE DEBATE.

He deprecated this premature, immature, and inconclusive debate. He was, he believed, as strong a party fighting man as any man on that side of the House, but he never would consent to throw India into the vortex of our party politics. At this moment when they had a fight with the Government on a question in regard to which strong party feeling was aroused, and when they were on the eve of another party political fight of perhaps greater magnitude, there was no pressing necessity to throw this question into the cauldron of political strife, and if it were done it would, he believed, produce a very unfortunate effect. He hoped his hon. friend would not go to a division, but if he did, the result would be that the House, without any opportunity of fairly and fully discussing the papers, would commit itself to an approval of the action of the Secretary of State. The hon. baronet said, that the action of the noble lord was very much disapproved in India; he knew nothing at all about that, but if that were so, how inportant it was that their decision upon this question should not be arrived at in a hurry. The discussion of this question ought not to have a party aspect. He should decline to defend his own action or censure that of the party opposite.

WHAT LANCASHIRE WANTS.

He hoped the should not have ar evival of the controversy between Manchester ane India until they had an opportunity first of seeing and reading what Lancashire wants, and what was the reply of the Chambers of Commerce, and especially of India, as to the case put forward by Manchester. Lancashire members had a right to be heard. Reference had been made to the admirable speech of the Finance Minister of India, and by chance he had come upon this passage: "I have heard it argued, and it has been argued to-day, that they are in some repects precisely the classes who ought to contribute to present necessities; inasmuch as the same fall in the rupee which has rendered it necessary for us to enlarge our revenue has been to them a source of advantage. To them means higher prices for their agricultural produce, and more active trade in carrying it away to the markets. Those who argue about oppressiveness of taxation and the inability of these classes to meet the demand, altogether forget, it seems to me, the figures with which they are dealing. The whole tax which we intend to obtain by cotton duties is put down at 105 lakhs of rupees; the number of people who pay it—for nearly every soul in India wears cotton cloths—is something like 287,000,000; and the result of these two figures is to show that the average contribution of each person to the tax is about seven pies, a little over half-an-anna. It is a tax which by the nature of its application is to some extent graduated according to the means of the payee, and we may safely say that the vast mass of the population to which I have referred, will not be called on to pay on the average more than half-an-anna, and that the poorest classes—those who cannot afford to indulge in even such minor luxuries as a good dhuti—will not have to pay, even if they used taxed cloth, more than a quarter as much, or, say, one pie and a-half. To talk of this as oppressive taxation is a misuse of words." He was sorry to have interposed in that debate, but he thought it due to the House to make these few remarks. (Hear, hear.) The changes made by the noble lord were of great gravity and they could not be properly discussed on a motion for the adjournment.—Mr. G. Whiteley believed the recent arrangement, was agreeable to manufacturers both in India and Lancashire.—Mr. Stanhope urged his hon. friend to let the discussion arise on the Indian Budget, which he hoped would be introduced at an early date. The hon. member for Dundee, a little exercised in his mind by what had taken place in the House last summer, took a trip to Bombay last winter, dined with a number of gentlemen connected with the trade of Bombay and came back impressed with the notion that the Lancashire people were most selfish. On that point, he must have some better evidence than that supplied by the hon. baronet.—Mr. Balfour moved that the question be now put.—The Speaker: Surely it will not be necessary to put such a motion after the speeches which have been made on both sides of the House.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Lough hoped the leader of the House would give them a promise that the Indian Budget should be brought on at a time when the subject could be adequately discussed.—Mr. Balfour said no one was more anxious than he that the Indian Budget should come on at a time when Indian matters coud be more adequate discuseed, but he was not the obstacle to the progress of business. He felt that this was not a when this subject could be properly discussed, and therefore, he hoped the House would dispose of the motion without a division.—The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE AMEER AND THE KAFIRS.

Genl. Sir Neville Chamberlain, writing in the "Saturday Review" in reply to Dr. Lilias Hamilton's recent letter in the "Times" in defence of the Ameer's policy in Kafiristan, says:—

For the Ameer to wish to acquire Kafiristan was only human. He possessed much; he desired to acquire more. He was pressed to formally agree to relinquish all influence or interposition in the affairs of the independent tribesmen located to the east of the Kooner river—an influence which has always existed to a greater or less degree, according to the political condtion of local affairs at the time being, and which is practically inalienable from the de facto ruler of Kabul. No agreement entered into by Abdoor Rahman Khan with the Government of India can sever the tie that binds together a people of the same race and religion, all of whom are Mohammedans, and united in one common detestation of any semblance of the Christian yoke. The right to exercise the power may be signed away; but secretly or openly it will be acted upon. The whole army of India could not prevent an interchange of views between the tribesmen and Kabul, or prevent their acting in concert if they settled to do so.

It must, I am afraid, be admitted that Kafiristan was the purchase-money for value supposed to be received. By its surrender the Ameer was able to recover in the eyes of his subjects, and more especially in the eyes of the priesthood, some of the disgrace involved by the surrender of tribesmen who had so earnestly pleaded not to be made over to the English. He would accomplish that which all previous Sovereigns had failed to do; and he would become, and would go down in history as a great champion of the Faith. It also required no great military instinct on the part of the Ameer to realise the strategic value of Kafiristan, both as regards defence and attack. England can raise no objection to the disadvantage that must necessarily arise from the valleys that skirt and flank Chitral being occupied by hostile Afghans, in place of friendly-disposed Kafirs, who have now been carried into captivity. But the question still remains as to how Russia may view a proceeding which involves so radical an alteration on the confines of a frontier only lately demarcated—a change alike unexpected by the people of England and of Russia.

Sir Neville Chamberlain, does not accuse the Ameer of indifference to the perpetration of useless slaughter, ans adds that no one can be so prejudiced as to credit that the ruler in Kabul is altogether devoid of kindly feeling when his personal and dynastic objects are not at stake.

The dark side has, however, to follow continues Sir Neville. Imagine the whole of the inhabitants of province made desolate in winter in such a climate; then forced like dumb driven cattle from their homes into the country of their dire enemy; and there broken up and located under the control of a fanatical priesthood and peasantry. Well might they exclaim, after the manner of the Jews of old, "By the waters of Kabul we sat down and wept!" When all the clans are collected together in one settlement, their fate will certainly be less terrible. I am aware from personal experience that the climate of the Koh-i-Daman, or Kohistan, is not likely to be uncongenial to a people brought from Kafirstan. But even then, what is to be their posision save that of virtual slavery? They will have to obey in every detail the will of the conqueror and of those he places over them. In fact, the Kafir race becomes an establishment for the supply of men to meet the demands of the ruler of Afghanistan! whilst, should that country hereafter fall into a state of anarchy, their position will revert to that of ali[illegible]nt infidels, and interlopers, surrounded by tribes hostile to them.

The experience of Dr. Lilias Hamilton as an inmate of the zenana of the Ameer of Kabul is doubtless unique; and things must have come to her knowledge revolting to the feelings of an English lady. But, with all her experience, I object to Miss Hamilton being able rightly to appreciate what took place in the world outside the precincts of the harem. And further, her position in the household of the Ameer, must have excluded her from anything like intimate intercourse with the inmates of the zenanas of persons inimical to the Government of Abdoor Rahman Khan—if, indeed, she was able to enter such houses at all. It may have seemed to some persons in authority in India and in England to be a very unimportant matter to locate an English officer and a small guard at Chitral in place of a native news-writer. Some of the obligations necessarily arising out of that change have already been painfully forced upon the Government—those that have to follow time will reveal. . . . Had not the Government purposely withheld to the last moment, the publication of the Durand Treaty of 1893, and the supplementary agreement of 1895, much might have been done to mitigate the sufferings of the unoffending Kafirs; but there still remains time for the carrying out of some redress, if only the nation will realise its responsibility, and, through its representatives in Parliament, insist upon justice being done.

FEARFUL STRUGGLE IN THE OLD BAILEY DOCK.

The trial of Milson and Fowler at the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Mr. H. Smith at Muswell Lodge, concluded on the 21st ult. At the close of the summing up, the judge and jury had left the court, when Flower sprang at Milson and knocked him off his seat. Milson was immediately taken to the cells, and Fowler engaged in a fearful struggle with the warders, who, with the aid of City constables, to the number of eleven altogether, fought with the prisoner for twenty minutes before he was exhausted and overpowered. The jury returned soon afterwards with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, who were sentenced to death, Mr. Justice Hawkins remarking that one could not conceive any more abominable or savage cruelty than that of which they had been guilty.

TSAR AND TSARITSA AT MOSCOW.

A BRILLIANT ENTRY—POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

OUTLINE OF THE CORONATION CEREMONY.

THE MORAL FOR WESTERN EUROPE.

WRITING on the eve of the Tsar's coronation a correspondent said:—The pulse of the Russian people at Moscow is beating high. The old city is crowded with strangers, and foreigners have concentrated within its boundaries apparently from all the ends of the earth. The entry of the Tsar and Tsaritsa on the evening of Monday, May 18' was accompanied by a tempest of pelting rain; but the elements were of insufficient potency to damp the enthusiasm of the 100,000 people who thronged about the railway station to greet their Majesties on their arrival. The Royal train, with its dark blue and gold-enamelled carriages, arrived amidst a salvo of deafening cheers. As it drew up, the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, followed by a brilliant retinue, advanced to the royal carriage. The Tsaritsa, as she alighted with the assistance of her Royal spouse, looked charming in a gown of white cashmere, with a warm, fluffy white mantle wrought through with silver threads, the collar being composed of soft white feathers, and a white bonnet. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the wife of the Governor of Moscow, presented a bouquet. The Emperor was plainly clad in the green uniform of a Russian general of the Probrazhensky Guards, and without any decoration, making a marked contrast with his brilliant suite. His Majesty (the "Morning Post" correspondent reports) looked exceedingly bright, happy, and handsome, as he passed through the lane of magnificently-uniformed generals, stopping to shake hands with all of them. The Empress, too, shook hands with everyone in front, while all in uniform stood at attention, and all in civilian dress stood barheaded.

"It was possible through the crowd of bare heads," continues the "Post" representative, "to catch now and then a glimpse of the lovely face of the Empress as she bestowed a sweet smile of recognition on some silvery-haired general who bent over her hands. Less grave than I had seen her at the Imperial wedding eighteen months ago in St. Petersburg, but statelier than ever, she won all hearts by the queenly grace of her demeanour and her singular beauty on this her first visit to Moscow as Empress."

The Empress (the "Times" correspondent noted) was accompanied by the infant Grand Duchess Olga, carried in the arms of an English nurse, whose completely white costume contrasted strongly with the gaudy pink and silver national dress of the Russian wet nurse who followed behind. During ten minutes spent at the station, the "Standard" correspondent reports, the band played, the troops saluted, and the National Hymn was performed three times.

The whole length of railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, some 400 miles altogether, was (says a "Chronicle" despatch) closely guarded by soldiers, and a considerable body of troops in detachments surrounded the station. The guard of honour was composed of one squadron of dismounted Uhlans of the Guard, in full uniform of blue tunic with red plastrons and white plumes.

After a brief inspection of the Guard, their Majesties, followed by the Grand Dukes, started for the Petrovsky Palace in closed carriages, escorted by a guard of Lancers, Hussars, and Cossacks. The Imperial landau was a plain dark enamelled carriage, with two long-tailed horses, one black, the other iron-grey. The vast crowd outside on the country road leading to the Summer Palace of Petrovsky raised a burst of cheering so loud and long that Moscow (declares the "Post" correspondent) had surely never heard the like before; it really approached a genuine English cheer in its enthusiasm and duration, and it was taken up along the whole route. The "Chronicle" correspondent also states that the cheering along the whole line of route was continuous. On their arrival in the courtyard of the Palace, his Majesty greeted another guard, and received a deputation of the district zemstvos with bread and salt. In the White Hall of the Palace their Majesties were met by all the Grand Duchesses, the Queen of Greece, the Princess of Roumania, and the Dutchess of Wurtemberg, and the assembled clergy then performed Divine Service. At night the ancient city was, with the exception of of the Kremlin, illuminated. On May 19 the Tsar received in private audience the Emir of Bokhara, and subsequently the Khan of Khiva, who was accompanied by his eldest son.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Major-Gen. Sir F. Grenfell and suite, arrived at Moscow on May 19. Their Royal Highnesses were awaited at the Nicholas terminus by the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Sergius and Alexis, and half a dozen other princely personages, and the whole of the staff of the Governor-General of Moscow. There were also present Sir Nicholas O'Conor and the Staff of the British Embassy, besides the Mayor of Moscow and other local officials. All present (says the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent) were in gala unifrorm. The guard of honour consisted of a full company of the Preobrashenski Guards, a splendid body of men all over 6ft. in height, together with the band of the regiment, which welcomed the distinguished visitors with the strains of "God Save the Queen." The Duke and Duchess, who looked remarkably well, were most affectionately greeted by the members of the Imperial Family. The scarlet and gold uniforms of the Duke of Connaught, Sir Francis Grenfell, Lieut.-Col. Waters, and Lieut.-Col. Welby contrasted admirably with the green and silver tunics of the Russian princes and officers. The Duke of Connaught inspected the guard, and the Duke and Duchess afterwards entered a private carriage, and drove off to the house which has been specially taken for them, as the accommodation obtainable in the Kremlin proved to be inadequate for such distinguished guests of the Emperor.

On May 20 the weather had improved. The Dowager Empress arrived, and had a quiet reception from members of her family. To the French Special Embassy the distinction of a guard-of-honour was accorded. At night the Emperor and Empress were serenaded in the forecourt of the Petrovsky Palace by 500 members of the musical societies of Moscow.

It is estimated at Moscow (the "Daily News" correspondent says) that the total cost of the grand ceremonial and its attendant public festivities will be about thirty million roubles, but it would now appear to be extremely unlikely that the bill will be less than fifty millions. The correspondent has excellent reasons for affirming that it was originally intended that the coronation should be solemnised within strictly economical limits out of deference to the wish of the late Emperor Alexander III., who was crowned at a total public cost of some sixteen or seventeen millions of roubles. As to why the wishes of the late Emperor have been disregarded, the correspondent offers the following suggestive observations:—The pomp and circumstance of an Imperial Coronation are essentially calculated to impress very deeply a people who from time immemorial have been accustomed to attach a semi-divine character to the person of the consecrated Tsar. . . . But in the present instance it would appear that there is a secondary and comparatively speaking no less important object in view, of impressing the outer world with the might and majesty and recently enhanced influence of the great northern Colossus in the future political destines of both Europe and Asia. It were futile to attempt either to discredit or to minimise the enormously increased moral power of Russia during the last twenty months, and it is no mere meaningless figure of speech which the Russians now employ when they describe the impending coronation as being graced by the most conspicuous diplomatic triumphs accomplished at every chief point in the immense field of her foreign policy. Hence it is that in reality there underlies the extraordinary and imposing eclat and brilliancy surrounding this coronation, a political demonstration for behoof of the Western Powers. Overtly and avowedly it is nothing more than the brilliant solemnisation and consummation of a great national and traditional event, but the exceptionally grandiose character given to the present occasion by the Imperial Government casts, as it is intended to cast, a political halo over the grand State pageant which is perfectly distinct to the keenly scrutinising vison of Western statesmen.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" has given an interesting outline of the ceremonial to be observed on Tuesday morning next, and which is to form the brilliant climax to the three days of solemn fasting and prayer by which it will be immediately preceded. Overnight every one of the 300 churches, chapels, and monasteries of Moscow will have been the scene of a religious service. But the centre of all interest the next morning will be the Cathedral of the Assumption, which is the shrine of a portrait of the Virgin attributed to St. Luke, a "tunic of the Saviour" presented in 1626 by the Persian Ambassador, "a nail of the cross," and other treasures and relics. Here, in the company of 500 Royal and distinguished personages and some 300 clergy, the actual coronation ceremony will take place:—

The sword and flag of State, guarded by four officers, are placed on either side of the altar step, while the great bell of Ivan Veliki clangs out from time to time overhead. The cremony begins with the blessing of the crown, sceptre, sword, and globe of the Empire by the chief Metropolitan; and then a short speech of welcome is made to the Imperial pair. The cross and holy water are presented to them, and then they both bow thrice to the altar, kiss the sacred images, and ascend the dais. The nobles lay their drawn swords at the Tsar's feet in token of homage. Then the Tsar is called upon to read aloud the Lord's Prayer and the Orthodox Creed, which, of course, differs from that of Western Christianity in the omission of the filioque clause. No other declaration is required of the Czar; he is responsible to heaven alone. The Metropolitan then turns to the congregation, saying:—"If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment for which Nicholas, son of Alexander, should not be crowned by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, of Kieff, of Vladimir [here follow all his Majesty's titles] let him come forward now, in the name of the Holy Trinity, and show what the impediment is, or let him remain dumb for ever!" Three times is this repeated, and, no one coming forward, the Imperial mantle of cloth of gold, bordered with ermine, is then placed upon the Czar's shoulders, while a prelate says, "Cover and protect thy people as this robe covers and protects thee." "I will, I will. God helping," says the Czar; and then he places the crown upon his own head, in true autocratic fashion. It is of gold, richly studded with pearls and diamonds, and surmounted by a splendid ruby, once the companion of the Koh-i-noor, from the eye of a golden idol at Delhi. The Tsar takes his sceptre in his right hand and his orb in his left, and sits upon his throne, the Tsaritsa still standing. He has next to kneel and repeat a special prayer; and then he stands erect and crownless while the whole congregation kneels and prays for his welfare. With a short address to the Tsar, the "Te Deum" and the bells and cannon which signalise all the most vital moments of the ceremony, and the return of their swords to the nobles ("It is thy country's," said the Tsar to each one; "and my Emperor's," replies the noble), and the first part of the ceremony concludes, and the celebration of Mass succeeds. In crowning the Tsaritsa, the Tsar first removes his own crown and touches her upon the forehead as she kneels before him, and then places her own crown upon her head; after which she is solemnly robed. The final ceremony is the annointing of the Tsar. A prelate sprinkles his forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast, and hands with holy oil from a golden twig, and another prelate wipes the annointed spots. The Tsaritsa is only sprinkled upon the forehead. Then the Tsar partakes of the Communion alone in the sanctuary, whither the Tsaritsa may not follow him, and afterwards returns with her to the dais. With the kissing of the cross the coronation service is at end, and the Tsar and his consort leave the church amid a further clamour of cannon, bells, and shouts of acclamation.

It is believed that their Majesties will go to Nijni Novgorod for the opening of the All-Russian Exhibition immediately after the close of the coronation festivities, which terminate on June 7.

THE TSARITSA A PRUSSIAN COLONEL.

The Emperor William has appointed the Empress of Russia to the Honorary Colonelcy of the 2nd Prussian Dragoon Guards. The Regiment will in future be called "The Empress Alexandra of Russia's Dragoon Guards."

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT MOSCOW.

It is now officially confirmed that the Tsar, and probably the Tsaritsa, will attend the banquet to be given, on Sunday (the Queen's birthday), by the British Embassy, in the Tverskaya, a large three-storeyed building which makes a very brave show in the lavish profusion of its decorations. The ballroom (the "Daily News'" Moscow correspondent says) will be converted into a dining saloon with seven tables, at the head of each of which will be a direct representative descendant of her Majesty—viz., the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodrovna, Prince Henry of Prussia the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Crown Princess of Roumania.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang has accepted an invitation to dine at the British Embassy to-day (May 22). The welcome given to Li Hung Chang, on May 17, on his arrival in Moscow was original. It was arranged entirely (the "Times'" correspondent says) by the great Russian tea merchant Perloff, who lodges the Chinese envoy in his magnificent mansion. A number of small boys in red and yellow silk shirts strewed flowers before him as he mounted the staircase, and M. Perloff presented him with bread and salt in a silver dish and saltcellar ornamented with the Chinese Dragon. The Extraordinary Mission from Japan, headed by Marshal Yamagata, arrived in Moscow early in the week.

EXPECTED CLEMENCY TO SIBERIAN CAPTIVES.

In the "Daily Telegraph" Dr. E. J. Dillon writes:—People, usually as hard as Gradgrind and as miserable as Oliver Twist, are now joyful and elated, as if hope could never hope too much of the anointed monarch of a hundred and twenty millions; and this feeling pervades all Russians, from Riga to Vladivostock, from Kola to Hars—nay, even in the depths of the gloomy prisons and in the mines and wilds of Siberia the exiles' dull eye glistens with unwonted hope. Many of those unfortunate wretches will be called back to life and hope by the boom of the Kremlin guns, which announce to the world that Nicholas II. and Alexandra Feodorovna have been duly crowned in the Church of the Assumption. The Tsar himself has visited Siberia, and he will surely give surcease of sorrow to thousands of its involuntary inhabitants on the day of his coronation. He will also promulgate a welcome decree abolishing once and for all corporal punishments of every kind in the Empire, thus bringing the statutes of the criminal code into complete harmony with the inborn sweetness and merciful instincts of the Slav character.

The Vatican has been informed (says the "Daily Chronicle's" Rome correspondent) that the Tsar is about to pardon Catholic priests who have been imprisoned or sent to Siberia for ecclesiastical offences.

FEEDING THE POOR.

According to the correspondent of the "Times," from May 18 until June 7, 5,000 poor will be fed at the cost of the Tsar, and on the day of the coronation double that number will be regaled in the soup kitchens of the town. There are 400,000 half-cooked sausages and 500,000 mugs for popular distribution, and 150 tons of sweetmeats, including piles of sacks filled with nuts, figs, and ginger-bread, which are now being sorted into small packets bearing the Imperial initials for the feast to the populace on the 30th of the month.

Six hundred thousand enamelled goblets with a Russian design and the Russian Imperial couple's initials and arms have been manufactured in Vienna and sent to Moscow. They will be given to the people of the city to drink the Tsar's and Tsarina's health from.

A GRAND CONCERT: 8000F. FOR A SINGLE APPEARANCE.

It is stated that forty-nine well-known singers have been invited from all parts of the world to take part in the grand vocal concert, and that Madame Sigrid Arnoldson is to receive 8000f. each time she sings in the Imperial opera for ten nights, which is the largest sum paid in Russia to any cantatrice since Madame Adelina Patti's visit.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia made their State entry into Moscow on May 21, amidst the enthusiastic and continued acclamations of the immense concourse of people who lined the four miles of route from the Petrofski Palace to the Kremlin. All the ceremonies attendant on this great event were carried out in strict accordance with the pre-arranged programme. The pageant was a magnificent one, and charmed and impressed all who witnessed the Imperial procession from the pavements, balconies, and windows. The procession was of great length, and presented every variety of colour and picturesqueness. Their Majesties were attended by all the great officers of State and members of the highest Russian nobility, the special representatives of European and other monarchs, and heads of States with their suites, the foreign Ambassadors, tributary potentates from Central Asia, and deputations representative of every province and class within the Empire. Preceded by a squadron of cavalry, his Majesty rode alone, mounted on a white charger, and as he passed, saluted right and left in response to the hurrahs of the people. He was closely followed by a brilliant cavalcade of Princes of the Empire and Royal visitors representing Foreign Courts. The Dowager Empress and the reigning Empress, who came next, in splendid carriages, each drawn by eight horses, met with an enthusiastic welcome, which was graciously acknowledged. Several halts were made on the way while deputations representing the nobility, the Municipality, and other public bodies offered their homage to the Emperor. On arriving at the Kremlin their Majesties entered the Cathedral of the Assumption, where a Te Deum was sung with great solemnity. The day's proceedings passed off most successfully, not a single untoward incident having occurred. In the morning the weather was for a time threatening, but became beautifully fine shortly before the procession started from the Palace, and the sun shone brightly during the remainder of the day. The demeanour of the people was most exemplary throughout.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT AND EX-EMPRESS ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

ON May 16, on the occasion of her departure from the Riviera for Moscow, President Faure met the Dowager Empress of Russia at Frouard, and travelled with her in the Imperial train as far as Pagny-sur-Moselle on her way to Russia. The French Government have been at pains to give as much outward importance as possible to the meeting, which took place on the German frontier, in view of German officials, and the leave-taking almost exactly synchronised with the substitution of a German for a French locomotive on the Imperial train. The little Grand Duchess Olga, aged twelve, presented two roses to the President and General Boisdeffre, roses of the variety which bears the name of "France." No special correspondent was present in the Empress's saloon carriage when M. Faure was entertained by Her Majesty to tea; but it is stated that whilst the forty minutes' conversation was in progress the Grand Duchess and her elder brother retired to the end of the carriage. The President before leaving conferred the Legion of Honor on four Russian officers. As the Imperial train left the station the crowed, cheered shouting "Long live Russia!" "Long live Faure!" The Empress and her two children waved their hands to the President, who was formally saluted by the German officer sent from Metz and by the railway guards. M. Felix Faure reached Paris shortly before midnight, and was loudly cheered along the Rue Lafatte and the Boulevard Haussmann.

The "Times'" Paris correspondent reviewing recent instances of fraternization between France and Russia, expresses the belief that there is between the two Governments a treaty binding them to act together, but only in case of either being attacked.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.

IN the House of Commons on May 15, replying to Mr. Orr-Ewing, Lord G. Hamilton said he had no intention at present of appointing a committee to inquire into the present method of selling Council drafts, but the subject was having his careful attention.

THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MOMBASSA.

In reply of Mr. Buchanan, Lord G. Hamilton said: As regards the cost of the employment of Indian troops at Mombassa her Majesty's Government do not propose that any charge shall, in connection with their services there, be made on the revenues of India, and therefore, according both to law and precedent, no resolution is necessary to authorise their employment beyond the external frontiers of India. Her Majesty's Government propose that the ordinary pay and allowances of the Indian native troops under orders for Suakin should continue to be borne by the revenues of India, and I will, therefore, give notice of my intention to move a resolution, in accordance with precedent, to give effect to that decision.—Mr. Bhuchanan: When will the motion be put upon the paper?—Lord G. Hamilton: Very shortly.—Sir C. Dilke: Are we to understand that the ordinary pay is to be borne otherwise than by India?—Lord G. Hamilton: No; there is no charge upon the revenues of India in connection with the employment of that force outside india.—Sir C. Dilke: I understood that; but does that mean that the ordinary pay of the troops is to fall upon India?—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes.

THE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SUAKIN.

On Monday, May 18, Mr. Morley asked the Secretary of State for India if he was now in a position to state to the House the terms of the resolution as to the Indian contingents to be sent to Suakin.—Lord G. Hamilton said he had not the terms of the motion with him, but he thought he could lay the motion on the table that night.

Mr. J. Morley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer by whom the extraordinary expenses of the Indian contigent at Suakin were to be borne.—The Chaucellor of the Exchequer: I stated the other day in reply to the right hon. gentleman the member for West Monmouthshire that these expenses would be a matter of arrangement between the Egyptian Government, and her Majesty's Government, and I have nothing as yet to add to that statatement—Sir C. Dilke asked whether it was intended to take the motion as to the employment of the Indian troops before the question was settled as to which country would pay the ordinary charge.—Mr Balfour said it was not necessary to settle which country would bear the charge before the House came to a conclusion in regard to the employment of the troops.—Mr. J. Morley said the resolution which was put on the paper last night by the Secretary for India differed in form that adopted in 1885, inasmuch as the words "unless funds otherwise provided" had been introduced. They could not discuss that question very well until they understood what other provision besides that made by Parliament was left open.—Mr. Balfour: The right hon. gentleman will please bear in mind that the object of the resolution and the protection it gives is to prevent Indian funds being touched for this purpose, and that object is satisfactorily accomplished by the resolution, and the questions of who has to bear the particular charge will not be affected by the discussion of the resolution.—Sir C. Dilke: Is it not the case that the question of the Indian funds is at issue?—Mr. Balfour:—Yes, the Indian funds.—Sir C. Dilke: The question whether Egypt or India is to pay the ordinary charge being left open, the matter cannot be concluded by the debate.—Mr. Balfour: That is not left open. What is left open is, whether Egypt or England is to pay.

CHITRAL AND THE AGREEMENT OF APRIL, 1895.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether—inasmuch as the proclamation of the Government to the tribes on the occassion of the Chitral campaign, entered upon on April 1, 1895, declared that its object was the protection, in the interests of Chitral, of the Nari villages—he would state whether the Nari villages handed over to Afghanistan under paragraph VIII. of the supplementary agreement of April 9, 1895, are the same Nari villages as those referred to in the proclamation; whether these villages are the ancestral possession of Chitral, and, if so, would he state on what grounds Chitral has been deprived of them in direct contravention of the proclamation; and whether the consent of the Suzerain of Chitral, the Maharaja of Kashmir, has been obtained to the concession.—Lord G. Hamilton: The proclamation referred to the objects of the Chitral expedition and to those alone. The agreement of April 9, 1895, completed certain delimitation proceedings between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan, which commenced long before any expedition to Chitral was contemplated. The Nari villages included in Afghanistan by the agreement of April 1895, were no doubt villages to which the Mehtar of Chitral laid claim. This claim was not proved, and the Mehtar's right to the villages not then in his possession and to which neither Chitral nor its Suzerain had made out a title was not confirmed.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR JACOBUS DE WET.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, said Sir Jacobus de Wet had expressed a desire to be immediately relieved in consequence of illness from his official duties as Her Majesty's representative at Pretoria, and, under the circumstances, Advocate Cloete had been temporarily appointed to take his place. Her Majesty's Government had, however, no intention of making a permanent appointment until they had had an opportunity of conferring with Sir Hercules Robinson.

OFFICERS OF NATIVE INDIAN REGIMENTS.

In answer to Sir H. S. King on May 21, Lord G. Hamilton said: The position of officers serving in the military departments under the Government of India is not analogous to that of the commandants and seconds-in-command of native regiments, and I do not consider it necessary to extend to them temporary promotion to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and major recently granted to the latter class of officers.

THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL LIST.

Sir H. S. King asked the Secretary for India whether, seeing that the Government had taken all the time of the House on Tuesday, May 12, for which day a motion in regard to the grievances of the officers of the general list had the first place, he would consent to the appointment of a small select committee to inquire into the injustice of which those officers complained.—Lord G. Hamilton: I understand my hon. friend's question to relate only to the officers now on the general list; but in my opinion it would be quite impossible to confine any inquiry to these officers alone. It must necessarily be extended to all those who have already retired, accepting as final the repeated decisions of the Secretary of State on this subject. Every officer's case would have to be reconsidered. The cases of the officers of the general list was discussed in this House in 1888, and has been repeatedly considered by successive Secretaries of State, who have always held that these officers had no claim whatever to the concession granted in 1866 to the Staff Corps and to officers who formerly belonged to the East India Company's army. Concurring, as I do, in this view, I am afraid that I cannot consent to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the case.

UNITED STATES, SPAIN, AND CUBA.

The United States Senate on May 16, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into and report upon the treaty relations between the United States and Spain, and asking for the production of the correspondence relating to the Americans condemned at Havanna. The statement that the Spanish Government has addressed a Circular Note to the Powers respecting the action of the United States in reference to Cuba is confirmed, but the terms of the communication have not been made public.

The Secretary of the United States Embassy at Paris, in an interview with a representative of the Gil Blas, emphatically denies that his Government favoured the Cuban insurrection

The Spanish Government have decided to wait till autumn before despatching further reinforcements to Cuba, and it is said that as the rebellion has now spread all over the island, between 50,000 and 60,000 men will then be despatched.

Gen. Weyler has issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of tobacco, except the raw materials for the Tobacco Monopoly Company in Spain, as the insurgents have caused such havoc in the tobacco plantations that this season's supply will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the tobacco manufactories in Cuba and in the Peninsula.

Some anxiety is felt both in Havanna and Spain (says the "Standrad's" Madrid correspondent concerning the mission of the new American Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee, to whom the Spanish Government this week granted an exequatur, and who is to go immediately to Havanna, accompanied by another American field officer. It seems that their mission is political—to report fully on the state of the island, the prospects of its pacification, the manner in which existing treaties are carried out, and the damage done to United States porperty in Cuba and to United States trade by the prolongation of this civil war. The Spanish authorities will put no obstacle in their way, as the Madrid Government persists in its endeavours to give President Cleveland and his Government no pretext for departing from the relatively friendly tone of official relations between the two Governments, that have so much trouble in keeping in touch with and controlling public opinion in their respective countries on this Cuban question.

The "Times" official correspondent in Havanna, in a long letter dated May 2, and published on May 16, speaks of the present position for Spain in Cuba being "desperate enough to warrant any sacrifice or any remedy."

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judicious using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN

IN reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of May 13, the Transvaal Government sent the following despatch on May 15:—

From the State Secretary, Pretoria, to His Excellency the High Commissioner, Cape Town, May 15:—Your Excellency's telegram of yesterday. This Government is glad to receive the assurance that a full inquiry will be made against the Chartered Company and its directors, and will follow with interest the course of this inquiry. His Honour the State President thanks Mr. Chamberlain very much for his sympathy, and is glad to be able to inform him that the condition of Mrs. Kruger is improving."

SUICIDE OF A RAND PRISONER.

Mr. Grey, one of the prisoners and a wealthy member of the Reform Committee, has committed suicide in prison at Pretoria. The event has created a strong impression both at Pretoria and Johannesburg. It appears that Mr. Grey had been lightheaded for a week, and had obtained a razor from a dressing-case unknown to his fellow-prisoners. The chief gaoler spoke to him five minutes before he cut his throat. Mr. Grey (says the "Telegraph") was one of the first to recognise the possibilities of the Rand, and was amongst the earliest settlers who began the work of developing its resources. Although a member of the reform Committee, the deceased gentleman was not regarded as a very keen politician. Mr. Grey was married, and leaves a widow and family.

REVISED SENTENCES: OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

On May 16 the Executive Council of the Transvaal unanimously formally confirmed the judge's sentences on the Reform prisoners, and immediately afterwards passed a resolution to consider favourably petitions for the mitigation of the imprisonment and banishment clauses.

The following despatch was received, on May 20, at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson:—"May 20. The following telegram received from the Acting British Agent in South African Republic. (Begins): 'Transvaal State Secretary informs me that decision just arrived at as regards 59 prisoners. A portion to be released at once—a portion in three months' time, a portion to renew request after five months, four to renew request after one year from the date of sentence. Fine to remain. Banishment to be suspended if prisoners give word of honour not in future to interfere in politics of this Republic. As regards the four sentenced to death, sentence commuted to fifteen years provisionally. Further commutation of these sentences to be discused next week. Will wire fully particulars of names immediately I can obtain them. At present they are still secret. (End.) I understand commutation of death sentences on four prisoners to fifteen years imprisonment is merely a matter of form, as some sentences had to be imposed at once, and that it is not likely to be carried out."

A later telegram from Sir H. Robinson, gives the names of the prisoners and the various sentences passed upon them. The list is as follows:—

Released.—Mosénthal (Fritz), Roger (? John Andrew Roger, Managing director, Parker, Woods, and Co., Limited), Dubois (Philip du Bois, engineer), Butters (Charles Butters, managing director, Rand Central Ore Reduction Co.), Brodie (Dr. William Hampden Brodie), Joel (Soloman Barnato Joel, of Barnato's), Davis (Walter D. Davis, of Karri Wood Co.), Meir (? Thomas Mein, manager Robinson Gold mining Co.).

Three Months' Imprisonment.—Mitchell (Dr Robert Mitchell), Hanson (? Walter Edward Hudson, attorney), Davies (Dr. William Thomas Frederick Davies), Hellier (? Dr. Alfred Heter Hillier), Mullins (Charles Mullins), Bell (William Henry Somerset Bell, attorney), Solomon (Edward Philip Solomon, attorney), Garland (Charles Albert Garland, merchant), Lingham (Frederick Rodney Lingham, timber merchant), Gilfillan (douglas Flemmer Gilfillan, attorney), Brown (Alfred Brown, mine manager), Beecher (Herbert Evan Beecher), Spencer (Francis Henry Spencer, manager Bonanza Gold Mining Company), Williams (John Linda Williams), Anderson (Charles Llewellyn Anderson, accountant), Head (William Beachy Head, merchant), Buckland (John Mortimer Buckland, manager African Gold Recovery Company), Goldring (? Albert Raphael Golding, secretary Chamber of Mines), Hutchinson (Edward Oliver Hutchinson, attorney), Five (? Henry James King), Rogers (Edward Adams Rogers), Bettelheim (Henri Bettelheim, Turkish Consul), Lace (John James Lace), Van Hulsmeyn (? William van Hulsteyn, attorney).

Five Months' Imprisonment.—Carr (William St. John Carr), Niven (Andrew Mackie Niven), Lawley (Alfred Leonard Lawley, railway contractor), Clement (Victor Michael Clement), Fricker (Robert George Fricker), Strange (Harold Fairbrother Strange, joint manager Consolidated Investment Company), Goddard (William Goddard), Bayley (? Abe Bailey), Aurat (? John George Auret, Advocate), Dundar (? Sir Drummond Miles Dunbar), Bettington (Colonel Roland Bettington), Hoskin (William Hosken, merchant), Langerman (Max Langermann), Richards (George Richards, Goldfields of South Africa), Leonard (James Weston Leonard, Q. C.), Treemeer, Donaldson (James Donaldson), Marshall (Henry Brown Marshall).

One Year.—Fitzpatrick (John Percy Fitzpatrick, of Eckstein's), Sandilands (Captain Gordon Sandilands), Jameson (Samuel Watson Jameson, brother of Dr. Jameson), Hamilton (Frederick H. Hamilton, editor of the "Star.")

Four Not Considered, Not Having Petitioned.—Hall (? Henry Chas. Hull, attorney), Sauer (Dr. Hans Sauer), Sampson (A. Wools Sampson), Nares (? Dr. David Peter Duirs).

No mention is made in the official despatch of Mr. Joseph Storey Curtis, one of the prisoners.

MORE CYPHER TELEGRAMS.

Additional cypher telegrams have been published at Pretoria, including one said to be from Mr. Beit, then at Cape Town, urging that there should be no delay in the "flotation of the company," although, owing to ill-health, he would be unable to assist personally. There is also a message from a Mr. Cummings to a member of the Reform Committee offering to raise 3,000 men for the rescue of Dr. Jameson.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT PRETORIA.

Mr. Cloete, advocate, is acting as British Agent in Pretoria pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Jacobus de Wet. Sir Graham Bower's name had been referred to in connection with this post.

Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Graham Bower left Cape Town on May 20 for England on board the steamship Tartar.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

"I have made further inquiries," says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier," "and have no hesitation in repeating that Her Majesty's advisers have in their possession indisputable evidence of overtures made by the Boer Executive, and received with favour by the Germans. When the proper moment arrives that evidence will be placed before the public, and will show that Sir Jacobus de Wet was not, as is suggested, merely trying to 'bluff' Sir Hercules Robinson when he declared that President Kruger had invited the assistance of France and Germany."

Herr Isidor Adler a retired South African merchant, has contributed to the "Borsenhalle," of Hamburg, a letter in which he deplores the "strange and deplorable antagonism shown by the German Press during the past four months to British policy in South Africa." The "Times," of May 18, contained a number of extracts:—Herr Adler's experience is that German commercial interests in British possessions require no better protection than that already accorded under the British flag to every trader, irrespective of nationality, creed, or colour. English blood, enterprise, and capital have built up the South African Colonies and opened the resources of that vast territory, in which German traders, side by side with Englishmen, have reaped the benefit. Herr Adler says the origin of the recent troubles in the Transvaal rests entirely with its own Government. He reviews the past history of the Transvaal to establish this assertion, and observes that the Jameson raid was as foolish as it was criminal; but it is well known that the Boers were informed of what was contemplated, and could have stopped the expedition by apprising the British Government. He concludes by asserting that the commercial interests of Germany and Great Britain in the Transvaal are identical in every respect, and that there is no cause, as regards the Transvaal question, for misunderstanding between the two nations.

In the Reichstag, on May 19, the supplementary estimates for South-West Africa proposing an expenditure of 2,000,000 marks for reinforcements in view of the revolt of the Hottentots were passed through all their stages after a bitter attack on the Colonial policy by Herr Richter, who urged that all dreams of Colonial glory on the part of Germany should be consigned to oblivion.

The "Neueste Nachrichten" of Berlin publishes a letter alleging that the despatch of German reinforcements to South-West Africa gives to Germany an influence in that region which is already being felt in Cape Town, and affords to the Boers an indirect support of which time will plainly display the effects.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London England.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly.
Engineers should read the story of the next Naval War now appearing in the Practical Engineer.
PRACTICAL Engineer. The cheapest and best engineering papers published. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

THE list of honours conferred of the occasion of the Queen's seventy-seventh birthday was issued on Tuesday night (May 19), it is a long one, and contains names which are well-known in the public service, in politics, in letters, in arts, in science, commerce, and municipal life. The list is appended:—

Peers.—The Marquis of Granby, the Right Hon. Edward Heneage, and Col. Malcolm, C.B., of Poltalloch.

Privy Councillor.—Prof. Max Muller.

Baronets.—Mr. Robert Uniacke Penrose-Fitz-Gerald, M.P., Mr. Charles Cave, Mr. William Ogilvy Dalgleish, Mr. Lewis McIver, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Verdin.

Knights.—Mr. John Cass, Mr. Henry Penalver Vincent Caillard, Mr. J. G. Fitch, LL.D., Mr. Joseph Sebag Montefiore, Mr. Philip le Page Renouf, Mr. Allen Sarle, Mr. David Stewart, Mr. Charles Cecil Trevor, C.B., the Hon. George Arthur Parker (late Judge of the High Court, Madras), Mr. William Ralph Meredith, Q.C., LL.D. (Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Ontario), Mr. William Henry Cox (Chief Justice, Straits Settlements), Mr Henry Spencer Berkeley (Chief Justice, Fiji), Mr. William John Anderson (Chief Justice, British Honduras).

Lord Mayor.—The title of Lord Mayor is bestowed on the chief magistrate for the time being of the City of Birmingham.

G.C.B.—The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Monson, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna.

K.C.B.—Mr. Clements Robert Markham, C.B., President of the Royal Geographical Society.

C.B.—Sir Henry Dering, Bart., Her Majesty's Minister at Mexico; Mr. John A. Franks, Mr. David Gill, F.R.S., Mr. Henry Hervey, Mr. Edward Leigh Pemberton, Lieut.-Col. Henry Smith, Mr. William J. Soulsby.

K.C.M.G.—Mr. Charles S. Scott, C.B., Minister at Copenhagen.

C.M.G.—Mr. A. Cumberbatch, Her Majesty's Consul at Angara; Mr. R. W. Graves, Her Majesty's Consul at Erzerum; Mr. S. Shipley, late British delegate on the Sasun Commission; Brevet-Col. H. Rundle, R.A., D.S.O. (Egyptian Military Intelligence Department), and Mr. J. Rogers Pasha (Egyptian Sanitary Department).

WAR OFFICE.

G.C.B.—Gen. Sir Henry Hugh Gough, V.C., Indian Staff Corps; Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., Royal Engineers; and Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves.

K.C.B.—Major-Gen. Cox, the Bedfordshire Regt.; Gen. Schomberg, Royal Marine Artillery; Gen. Dodgson, Bengal Infantry; Gen. Howlett, Indian Staff Corps; Vice-Admiral Alexander Buller; Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, Governor of Gibraltar; Lieut.-Gen. Mansfield Clarke, Madras; Vice-Admiral Henry Fairfax, C.B.; Major-Gen. Robert Grant, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Admiral Richard Wells; Vice-Admiral Lord Walter Talbot Kerr

C.B.—Surg.-Major-Gen. Charles Dodgson Madden; Major-Gen. Biscoe, Bengal Cavalry; Major-Gen. Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal Infantry; Major-Gen. Jennings, Bengal Cavalry; Major-Gen. Hone, Madras Cavalry; Col. Way, Indian Staff Corps; Col. Collins; Col. Prettyman; Col. O'Grady Haly, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Belfast; Col. Lane, Assistant; Military Secretary, Headquarters; Col. Saftorius, V.C.; Col. Hart, V.C.; Col. Alexander Ferrier Kidston; Col. North, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Canada Col. Hogg, Bombay Cavalry; Col. Begbie, D.S.O., Madras Infantry; Col. Turner, Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications; Col. the Earl of Dundonald, 2nd Life Guards; Col. Jeffreys, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Headquarters, India; Col. Robert Patch, Indian Staff Corps; Col. Maitland, Indian Staff Corps; Col. Hunter Murray, Seaforth Highlanders; Col. Arthur Gethin Creagh, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Dunne, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, North-Eastern District; Lieut.-Col. Rainsford, Deputy-Assistantnt-Adjutant-General, Egypt; Lieut.-Col. Ward, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Home District; Lieut.-Col, Woodgate, Royal Lancaster Regt.

C.B. (Civil Division)—Mr. Cosiah Vavasseur.

INDIA OFFICE.

K.C.S.I.—Mr William Erskine Ward, Chief Commissioner of Assam; Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Alfred Swaine Lethbridge.

C.S.I.—Mr. James Fairbairn Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

C.I.E.—Mr. Henry O'Connell Cardozo, Madras; Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Franklin; Mr. Thomas Higham, Punjab; Major John Shakespear, D.S.O., Leinster Regt.; Sardar Ratan Singh, President of the Council of Regency of the Jind State; Raja Brup Indra Bikram Singh, of Piagpur; Major James John Macleod, Behar Light Horse; Capt. Norman Franks; Mr. Arthur Henry Plunkett; Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal.

COLONIAL HONOURS.

G.C.M.G.—Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G. High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada.

K.C.M.G.—The Honourable Hugh Muir Nelson, Premier of Queensland; the Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, LL D. Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

C.M.G.—Mr. Somerset Richard French, Postmaster-General of the Colony of the Cape.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Honorary Knight Grand Cross.—M. Arsine Henry, Prefect des Alpes Maritimes.

Honorary Knight Commander—M. le Comte Alziary de Malaussenna, Maire de Nice.

Honorary Members of the Fourth Class.—M. Albert Escourrou, Commissaire special attache au Ministere de l'Interieur; M. Xavier Paoli, Commissaire special attache au Ministeroade Interieur; Mr. Louis Arsene Paul Charnon, Chef de l'Exploitation des Chemins de fer de l'Ouest; M. Ludovic de Lamolere, Inspecteur-General du Mouvement des Chemins de fer de Paris a Lyon et a la Meniterranee.

Honorary Members of the Fifth Class—M. Henri Louis Maurice Tabard de Grieges, Ingenieur Principal de la Traction des Chemins de fer de l'Ouest; M. William Eddy, Chef des Bureaux de la Direction des Chemins de fer de l'Ouest; M. Paul Dreyfus, Sous-Chef de Division des Chemins de fer de Pairs a Lyon et a la Mediterranee; M. Alfred Armand Julienne, Sous-Inspecteur du Materiel et de la Traction des Chemins de fer de l'Ouest.

THE MATABELE RISING.

THE Matabele who were threatening the Salisbury Gwelo road have been thoroughly routed after half-an hour's sharp fighting. Sir Richard Martin has arrived at Buluwayo, and assumed command of the forces.

The Matabele have looted the grazing ground for sick horses, capturing ninety horses, twenty-five oxen, and 16 mules.

The Chartered Company's force has practically discarded the Lee-Metford rifle for the Martini-Henry.

SPEECH BY EARL GREY.

At a banquet given at Buluwayo on May, 18, Earl Grey made a speech, in which he said that good would come out of evil. The rinderpest and the rising of the natives would attract the attention of the outside world, and would cause a rapid extension of railway communication. Sir R. Martin, who also spoke, congratulated the Buluwayo force on its conduct in the field and in the laager.

DELAY IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Postmaster-General:—"Information has been received that, owing to transport difficulties arising from the revolt in Matabeleland and the outbreak of rinderpest, no part of the mails except letters can at present be forwarded to any place in British South Africa north of Mafeking. All newspapers, book packets, sample packets, and parcels addressed to places in Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate reaching Cape Town from this country are being detained there until it becomes possible to resume the full mail service to the north."

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN KHAMA'S COUNTRY.

A Leicestershire lady, who has been residing for two years in Khama's capital of Palapye, has sent home a disquieting picture of the sad condition of Khama's country, where, she remarks, there seems to be nothing but disaster. Locusts and large black-beetles had devoured the crops, and the drought had been so severe as to kill vegetation. The cattle had been stricken with disease, and were dying off rapidly. One Englishman had lost 300 in three days, while Khama had lost everything from three large cattle posts, and also his milch cows. Hundreds of transport riders were out on the veldt with their waggon loads, but their oxen were dead, while all the large game up the country, giraffes, buffaloes &c., were dead. Thousands of people were ruined, the savings of years having gone in a remarkably short time. It seemed, indeed, as if everybody in the country would be ruined, except the storekeepers, who were making big profits. The Cape Government could give no compensation to those who had lost so heavily, and altogether the outlook in Khama's country is serious in the extreme.

THE American Ambassador's reference at the Savage Club to the escape of the "Calliope" was a notable example of Mr. Bayard's eloquence, says the "St. James's Gazette." "A while ago in a remote part of the world there was a great catastrophe. Away down in Polynesia there came a tornado. Germany and Great Britain and the United States had their armed vessels in those waters; but only one survived the disaster. It was the British ship Calliope commanded by an honest brave British seaman, Captain Kane. He fought the tempest, and inch by inch he gained upon it; and in his course towards safety he passed the American flagship "Trenton" drifting to certain destruction. When the American saw the Britisher forging his way slowly out of danger into safety he forgot his own peril. The American crew manned the rigging and cheered the British ship on her way.

BURMESE IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

IT is a very pleasant, pretty, interesting gathering of Orientals which is now to be met with in the great central transept of the Crystal Palace, writes a corresyondent of the "Daily News"—pretty, because by dint of tasteful industry with coloured tissue paper the Burmese have made the very air above their heads bright and gay; pleasant, because of their good-humoured appreciation of their new surroundings; and interesting because of the atmosphere of another civilization which is all about them. It naturally occurred to one that here might be obtained "impression de voyage," which, however simple and naive in form, could not fail to interest more or less. I explained my idea on the subject to Mr. Robert Fowle, who has charge of the Burmese at the Crystal Palace, and he very courteously consented to act as my interpreter, Mr. Fowle, though educated in England, is a native of Burma, his father having accompanied the first Siamese Embassy ever sent to this country.

My first interviewer was Moung Loo Glay, which, being interpreted, is Mr. Small Man. His business is tatooing. Pending the arrival of human material, he was amusing himself in drawing simple designs in inkon paper, his actions being followed by two picturesquely-clad Orientals who sat on their hams beside him. He is one of two Mohammedans of the party, and the want of a butcher of his religion in the Sydenham neighbourhood condemns him to a diet of rice and fish. Despite this deprivation, he looks very fresh and well.

"This is the first time," said Moung Loo Glay, "that I have seen London, and I'm very much surprised. When I go back and tell my mother what I've seen, she won't believe it. I find the English here." went on Moung Loo Glay. "different from the English in Rangoon. In England they shake hands and come up and talk with you. In Rangoon the English are too proud. They don't treat me as they do here. They go their own way, and I go mine, To tell the truth, I am frightened of them." . . . The Burmans, since their first arrival at Sydenham in January, have spent two or three months at the Parisian Folies Bergeres.

We now called on Moung Bah, the artist of the party, who paints scenes from history and the drama with brilliant colouring. "What surprises me most," said Moung Bah, with a quite charming audacity, seeing how much the Burmese appear to cram into one small reed house, "is the economy of space. There is not enough space to breathe in. Every foot's space is built on. The houses seem so regular. In Burma they would be dotted about. Then everything here is so clean. I was also surprised on the sea voyage how they could find their way across the sea like that. The Burmans when they go a small little voyage the length of a gold stick, they are very frightened."

Mr. Fowle now introduced me to Moung Chin Oo, who is the head of the Marionettes. "I'm forty years old," said this gentleman, "and I thought that the Palace of Mandalay was something, but when I see this big palace of glass I'm struck dumb with admiration. I'm forty years old, and I've seen three Burmese Kings. but I have seen nothing like this. I'm putting down in a book what I have seen to show my relations when I go back."

"As to the French women, they are better-looking than the English women, but the English women are more lovable. They are so gentle, and their voices are sweet and soft, and their movements are graceful as campared to the French."

We found Ma Chin and Ma Tha, two young good-looking girls, engaged in making cigars. I want, said Ma Chin, smiling all over her pleasant face, her eyes drakling with liquid laughter, to "stop in England altogether. They all appear to be rich." Her sentiments were shared by Ma Tha.

"They want," said Mr. Fowle, "to see the Queen very much, that they may worship her." When they saw the electric cars, they said, "If we could only take one back we might set ourselves up as gods."

Last, but not least, we saw Ma Tin, the tiny. ten-year-old dancing girl. "It's very pretty, said Ma Tin, but I find it cold," and she drew an European shawl close round her small shoulders.

Altogether the Burmese seem very happily impressed.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION AND EASTERN PRISONS.

MR. E. M. MEREWETHER, Inspector of Prisons in the Straits Settlements, sends to the "Times" copies of a correspondence which he has had with Mr. William Tallack, the secretary of the Howard Association, and which shows, he thinks, "the reckless manner in which philanthropic bodies criticise institutions of which they know nothing."

Mr. Merewether wrote from Singapore on Jan. 15 last:—

"On page 17 of the report of the Howard Association for 1895, I find it stated that 'The prisons of Burma and Singapore also greatly need improvement.' I have the honour to request that I may be informed on what evidence or representations this statement is made as regards Singapore, and to request that, with a view to the consideration of the points in regard to which improvement is deemed necessary, so much of those representations as the society may feel at liberty to divulge may be forwarded to me."

To this Mr. Tallack replied stating that—

"In the phrase 'Burma and Singapore' we were mainly referring to Burma rather than to Singapore. But both being in the Great Eastern Peninsula, and included under the general head of 'Further India,' we have been accustomed so to class them. I may acknowledge that our information respecting 'Further India' is mainly though not exclusively, based upon newspaper information. (But as to India proper we have private correspondents holding important public and official positions. We receive so many newspapers, &c., from all parts of the world, that we only keep certain of the more important cuttings from them. I have just looked up some of these and come upon the following as to Burma from the "Mandalay Herald," of May 12, 1894, (less than two years ago): "At present in the Mandalay and other Burma gaols the prisoners are herded for the night like so many cattle. Casual offenders sleep cheek by jowl with criminals steeped in iniquity, and the result is to increase crime instead of tending to diminish it,' . . . We had, however, in mind some information also about Singapore specially, but I am unable to lay my hands upon that particular paper; at any rate, we shall be pleased to learn that the Singapore prison system is superior to that of Burma. You may remember that, not many years ago, there was a terrible outbreak of associated prisoners at Mandalay, when more than 100 lives were sacrificed, so that it is no wonder that we retain an unfavourable impression respecting the prison system of 'Further India. ' At the worst, we only said that the prisons of Burma and Singapore greatly need improvement,' Taking these words literally, it may be reasonably feared that they also apply still to most prisons of the world."

On March 31, Mr. Merewether replied to Mr. Tallack:—

"In coupling Singapore with 'Further India and Burma, you appear to be in ignorance of a most important fact—viz. that since the year 1867 the Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca) have been a Crown Colony and under the control of the Colonial Office. Your quotations, therefore, from Burmese newspapers in regard to the prisons of Burma are no more applicable to the prisons of Singapore than they would be to those of the Australian Colonies, Hongkong or Canada. As the unfortunate use of your information about Singapore specially seems to have left you completely in the dark as regards the prisons of this Colony, perhaps the following details may be of interest to you and your society." Mr. Merewether then proceeded to give various particulars as to the treatment of prisoners in Singapore, and concluded with these words—"Although it may be true that the prisons of this Colony, in common with most prisons in the world, need improvement, the Government is not prepared to admit that improvement can only be effected by ignorant criticism. Your highly injurious statement regarding the prisons of Singapore has been copied by the Home News and doubtless by other papers, and I therefore invite you to take an early opportunity of contradicting it."

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE annual business meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade was held, on May 20, at the Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street, Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., presiding. The Executive Committee in their report referred to the work of the opium commission, which, though appointed in opposition to their wishes, and intended as an obstacle in the way of their success, has resulted in an important step forward in the direction of the suppression of the traffic. They deplored the postponement of Parliamentary action, but felt that the encouragement they had received should urge them to renewed effort to suppress a traffic which injured China, threatened India, degraded the British Crown Colonies and British settlements in the Far East, and disgraced the Governments of India and the Mother Country. They believed that a strong reaction was growing up against the misrepresentations of the majority report and confidently appealed to all lovers of righteousness and justice, and to all friends of missions, to support them in the struggle with a giant wrong. The report having been adopted, various resolutions were passed, including one protesting against the largely increasing area of poppy cultivation in British India, and one congratulating the Japanese Government on enforcing prohibition in Formosa. Amongst those who spoke were Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, the Rev. George Piercy and Mr. J. G. Alexander.

A MANIFESTO has been issued by Mr. Dillon and his friends in favour of the reunion of the Nationalists of all sections, in view of the Convention in September next. It is not, however, believed that it will have much effect.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

THE Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed, on May 17, that he was assured that the powers of the Triple Alliance, and especially Germany, are seeking to exercise a moderating influence between Russia and England, and to endeavour to eliminate existing causes of difference, especially in the Far East. The "Times" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on the same date:—

With reference to the Russian acquisition at Chifu, the "Cologne Gazette" affects profound astonishment that the incident should have caused any concern in England. It points out that Chifu is not one of those treaty ports in which the Chinese Government has conceded land for settlements to foreigners, and that therefore, it is impossible to talk of an English concession . . . . . The "Cologne Gazette" concludes by remarking that Chifu is strategically of no special importance, that its commercial prospects are not very bright, as it is too remote from the trade centres of the province of Shang-tung, and that the Russians, who will not be deterred by English "excitement" from their purpose, will have a pleasant position there, as Chifu is a celebrated watering-place. The animosity towards England contained in these utterances is no less significant than the fawning sympathy displayed towards Russia. Since the formation of the Triple Alliance between Russia, France, and Germany in the Far East Germany has taken every opportunity of showing Russia, how much she would love her if she were allowed to do so. The acquisition at Chifu must have been particularly welcome to Germany, as she could simultaneously give Russia a proof of her benevolent feelings and deal a side thrust at England.

The "Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent telegraphed from Hongkong, May 19:—

I have ascertained the exact facts concerning the action of Russia at Chifu to be as follows:—A British firm named Fergusson, has been in possession of a portion of the foreshore. It is doubtful whether this is the property of the Chinese Government or not. The local authorities, however, have conceded this foreshore to a Russian firm. Messrs. Fergusson, other British business houses, and the China Association have protested against this action, and have entered a claim for easement. The incident is regarded as virtually closed.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A telegram from Chentabun to Paris, says the French authorities are devoting attention to the construction of a road and telegraph from that place to Battambang. Barracks are also being built at Chentabun and Paknam for the reception of rein forcements of European troops from Saigon. The French garrison at Chentabun consists at present of ninety European soldiers and 300 Annamite Tirailleurs. This the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent observes) does not look as if any idea were entertained of vacating Chentabun, which has been held on the strength of a stipulation to the effect that its port might be occupied by the French until the treaty concluded by them with the Siamese Government about two and a-half years ago had been carried out.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

THE annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association, was held at the Royal United Service Institution, on May 18, Lord Methuen presided. Lord Wolseley, who was prevented from presiding by his attendance at the Drawing Room, wrote saying, he knew how satisfactory the work of this happily undenominational association was, and especially the belief that, when its financial needs were known, the public would not leave it in want of funds. The Duke of Connaught and Lord Roberts also sent commandatory letters.—Mr. Clare White (secretary) presented the report, showing that the membership had risen from 8,836 to 11,742. The receipts had been £1,347 and the expenditure £1,234. The Secretary of State for War after receiving the request of a deputation for an increase of the Government grant from £500 to £1,000, had written stating his inability to propose such a step in view of the smallness of subscriptions from private sources. He had, however, given permission to commanding officers to allow the use of vacant rooms in barracks by the association so long as no additional expense to the public was involved.—Capt. Pirie (3rd Hussars, the Hon. Conrad Dillion, the Rev. J. H. Baton (secretary of Army Temperance Association in India) Sergent Wildman, and others having spoken, Lord Methuen said that there was no body of men to whom we owed more than the non-commissioned officers, but at present the sergeants' mess was a great danger. He had seen many men go down hill owing to the spirits which the young men got hold of when they entered that mess and he earnestly appealed to the non-comissioned officers to give this movement their support. As for the permission to grant rooms to the association, with all respect to the authorities, he had no room to grant.—Mr W. S. Caine said, speaking from memory, that, when he had proposed in connection with the Barracks Bill the provision of the accommodation now desired, the War Secretary of that time had promised to give it, and he had thereupon withdrawn his motion. The Government should be reminded of this pledge.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA'S NEEDS.

KHORASSAN ON THE EVE OF CESSION TO RUSSIA.

FROM the general tone of the leading articles in the Russian metropolitan press on the prospects of the new regime in Persia, it is evident (says the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily News") that the death of Nasr-ed-din has somewhat disconcerted the policy of Russia in that country. Had the natural span of the late Shah's life not been cut short its termination would probaby have found this country prepared with a scheme for a friendly geographical rectification by which Khorassan would have been ceded to Russia.

The journals are daily making new discoveries of all kinds of grievously desiperated internal reforms and commercial and industrial needs of the Persians, and they assume as a foregone conclusion that Russia is to play the benevolent role of chief adviser to the Shah and general purveyor of his benighted subjects. A railway system is the first necessity and when that has been successfully initiated by Russian enterprise, all the markets of Persia are to be gradually exploited and monopolised by Russian traders, to the exclusion of British and other foreign exporters. In the meantime, Mosaffer-ed-din is to devote himself to the regeneration of his people by stamping out fanaticism and introducing a system of primary public education. In these praiseworthy schemes the Shah will have the moral support and, if necessary, the meterial assistance of Russia. Above all things, however, the last traces of British political influence, which during recent years has been a rapidly waning quantity are to be obliterated, and henceforth Russian's directing influence will alone predominate at Teheran. The Russian journals (adds the "Daily News" correspondent) could scarcely assume a more proprietary tone if Persia were already the acknowledged vessal of Russia.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN DINNER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN presided on May 21, at the South African dinner, in the Whitehall Rooms. In proposing "Prosperity to South Africa," he expressed disappointment that the clouds in that region had not disappeared, and that the causes of discontent and of unrest still remained, very little progress having been made towards a reconciliation between the English and Dutch races. He had always believed in the magnanimity of President Kruger; and that the President would be the last person to be animated by vindictive feelings towards the men who, whatever mistakes they had committed, had by their energy and enterprise created the prosperity of the Transvaal. After referring to the gravity of the rinderpest outbreak and expressing his belief that the back of the Matabele revolution had been broken, he avowed his confidence in the future of South Africa, and read extracts from an address signed by sixty-five Afrikander members of the Cape Parliament, who assured Sir H. Robinson that, there need be no apprehension on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the existence of any spirit of hostility in the minds of the Afrikander people against England if South Africa were left to work out its own destiny. Further telegrams have been exchanged between the Transvaal Government and Sir H. Robinson, in respect to reported large consignments of cannon to Mafeking and the massing of troops in that neighbourhood. Sir H. Robinson, after stating the actual facts, expresses regret that President Kruger should place reliance on false reports, and suggests that legal proceedings should be instituted against the person who has made them.

ROYALIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

A SPLIT has taken place amongst the French Royalists, due, apparently, to its president, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, of the Academy, objecting to the Boulangist course and consequently resigning. The Duc d'Orleans, who is now in Sicily with the Duc d'Aumale, does not see that anything is to be gained by standing on the divine rights bases. In a letter addressed to the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, he accepts the plebiscitary principle and calls on his followers to accept it. He seems to have favoured a plan by which he would be elected to the French Chamber by the inhabitants of a faithful village. The votes would have been null and void, since the candidate is an exile, but it was hoped that they would have their moral effect. Old-fashioned, Royalists are shocked at this new departure. The Duc d'Orleans, in dealing with the objections raised to his allowing his name to be put forward as a candidate for election to the Chamber, says it is necessary to choose between playing at monarchy and making it a reality, repudiates distrust of universal suffrage, and denies the reality of the alleged incompatibility between monarchical and elective right. The Prince also refuses to disapprove the acceptance by his cousin, Prince Henry of Orleans, of the Cross of the Legion of Honour at the hands of the Republican Government.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MAY 19.

2nd Life Guards—Capt A J Hughes retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity of [illegible]

1st Dragoons—Lt-Col and Brevet-Col H Tomkinson, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay; Major W H M'Laren to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col H Tomkinson.

4th Hussars—Lieut R W de Barnes to be Adjutant, vice Capt the Hon. F R W Eveleigh-de Moleyns, who resigns that appointment.

7th Hussars—Lieut C E G Norton to be Adjutant, vice Lieut the Hon J G R H Beresford, who resigns that appointment.

20th Hussars—Lieut H Brenner, to be Adjutant, vice Capt J Whitaker, who has vacated that appointment.

Remount Establishment—Capt J W P Peters, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt P F Dwyer, retired.

Royal Engineers—The following Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—J T Johnson, vice Brevet-Col A W Baird, placed on half pay E Dickinson, vice Brevet-Col F Mascall, promoted substantive Colonel in the Army Capt S R Rice, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col A R Mason, C B, D S O, deceased Lieut J P Blakeway, to be Captain, vice S R Rice

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut C M P Hassall, whose restoration to full pay was notified in the "Gazette" of Feb. 18, 1896, is to take precedence next below Lieut G I Walsh.

Royal Irish Regt—Major W J F Morgan resigns his combatant commission on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

South Wales Borderers—Qmr and Hon Capt J J Tomkins retires on retired pay.

East Lancashire Regt—Super-Capt E H F Finch to be Captain, vice C J Morse, seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt J M B Kennedy, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 11, 1896.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt F W Burbury, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 11, 1896.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Lt-Col and Brevet Col H T Hugues Hallett retires on half-pay.

Manchester Regt Capt R A Henderson is seconded for service as Governor of a Military Prison.

Durham Light Infantry.—Capt J E Bush is seconded for service as Adjutant of a Volunteer Corps in India. The restoration to the establishment of the following Supernumerary Officers is antedated as follows: Capt W C Ross to Nov. 20, 1894, vice J E Bush. Capt F S R Bb to Feb. 24, 1896, vice W M Menzies, deceased.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt J C Aitken retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt J M S Stewart resigns his commission.

Army Service Corps—Lieut-Col W T M'Leod is placed on retired pay.

Provisional Battalion.—Major C H Kelly, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col A H S Montgomery, placed on half-pay.

Staff—Major-Genl B A Combe, C B, from the command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, to be a Major-General on the Staff to command the Troops in the Curragh District, vice Major Genl Lord R D Kerr, C B, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Col the Hon R A J Talbot, C B, A D C, to the Queen, to be a Major General on the Staff to command the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and to have the temporary rank of Major General whilst so employed, vice Major Genl B A Combe, C B; Col E H Sartorius, V C, from half pay, to be a Military Attache; Lieut Col G F de B Davidson, from half pay, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class I), vice Lieut Col H H A Cameron, placed on half pay.

Capt J C A Walker, 19th Hussars, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II), vice Major J R P Gordon, 15th Hussars, who has resigned that appointment.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Capt J C Thorp, R A, to be a Second Class Assistant Inspector, vice Major C H Alexander, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Pay Department—Major W J F Morgan, from the Royal Irish Regt, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with honorary rank of Captain.

Memoranda—Major Genl E D O Twemlow, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity. The following officers are promoted honorary rank of Captain:—Riding Master and Hon Lieut W Pilley, 17th Lancers, and Qmr and Hon Lieut E M Collins, the Lancashire Fusilier.

Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Cols J F FitzG Cologan and G H Oakes. The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:—Majors H B Wood and A L Sinclair, D S O, Capt W H Lewin is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second in command, Indian Army.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surgeon Capt T J Compton to be Surgeon Major.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS

Vice-Admirals—The Hon Sir Edmund R Fremantle, to be Commander-in-Chief at Devonport (June 10); Henry F Nicholson, to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness (June 10)

Captain—G M Henderson, to President, additional, for R N College (May 13).

Commander,—H W Steele, to Racer (May 28).

Lieutants.—H E Kellet, to Alexandra, additional, for Salcombe division of Coastguard (May 21); H B Haigate to Algerine; F Pierce, S T Armitage; and H H Smyth, to Nelson (May 18) C Chadwick, to Alexandra (May 19); F C H Alenby as first Lieutenant, A W B Smith (S), A J Payne, and H Lyons, to Scylla; C P B Cooke, to Cyprus; S B Norfolk, to Hearty (May 28); G A Ballard, to Colossus, for command of Rocard; J C Soady, to Wildfire, for command of Janus; B Long to Ganges (May 27); H H Stileman, to Excellent, additional (May 19; C F Dampier, to Excellent, as senior staff officer (May 27); C J Collins, R J B Keyes' E H Rymer, and B M Chambers, to Northampton, additional for Curacoa (June 2); J F E Green, to Empress of India, additional for Saimon, in command; C E Le Mesurier, to St Vincent (May 29).

Sub-Lieutenants—J D Aller, to Nelson (May 18); P Crabtree to Centurion; C Rombulow-Pearse, to Banshee; E Dugmore, to Marathon (May 16); J O Graham to Scylla (May 25); E V F R Dugmore, to Marathon; A B Barker, to Victory for Hart (June 3); B Pratt-Barlow, to Active (May 2).

Fleet Engineer—H E Wingfield, to Magdala, additional, for Abyssinia (May 19).

Staff Engineer—T Whebby, to Vivid, additional, for Belleisle (May 19).

Engineers—W H W Stewart, to Vivid, for Opossum; J N Crowie, to Vivid, for Shark; B J Watkins, to Vivid, for Rocket; R W Rodet, to Victory, for Hart; J G Liversidge, to Wildfire, for Snapper; T S Guyer, to Victory, for Starfish (May 7) D P Green, to Britannia, additional, for Racer when commissioned (May 28);

Assistant Engineer,—C Howle, to Victory (May 1).

Surgeons—A F Harper, to Scylla; J H Stenhouse, to Plymouth Division Royal Marines (May 28); A E Merewether, M B, W R Center M B, C M Beadnell, W S H Sequeira, M B, J G Fowler, J C G Reed, E G E O'Leary, W M Keith, M B, E Sutton, W E Mathew, M L M Vaudin, M B, W H Thomson, J W Craig, M B, W L Martin, A T Wysard, W J Stitt, and S Croneen, to Victory, for Haslar Hospital (May 13); J C Ferguson, M B, to Herald; W H S Stallcart, M D, to Mosquito; A S Nance, to Edinburgh (May 21); H E South, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington (May 27)

Chaplains—Rev J H Pitman, to Australia; Rev J Brabazon, to R N Hospital, Plymouth; Rev H P Dawson, to Excellent, temporary (May 26)

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev J H Moriarty, to Grafton (May 13)

Fleet Paymaster—R E Moore, to Nelson (May 18)

Staff Paymaster—E H Banks, to Thames

Paymaster—J Riches, to Northampton, additional, for Curacoa (June 2)

Assistant Paymasters—J H Feesey, to Astrea; F A W Denman, to Active (May 18)

Chief Gunner—E M Seawring (T), to Mildura

Gunners—R Cowie (T), to Grafton; R Daly (T), to Vernon; J Dewstowe to Vivid, additional, (March 25); J Mulligan, to Victory, additional, for Glatton; W B Mather, to Victory, additional, for Terrible (May 13); W J Harris, to Excellent; B H Birch, to Excellent, temporary (May 30); W Barrett, to Excellent (June 1); A Fisher (a) to Pembroke, additional, for Andromache; A J Raven (a), to Wildfire, additional for Gunnery School, Sheerness (May 14); R W Garnham (a), to Pembroke, additional, for Hotspur

Boatswains—G James, to Trafalgar; T J Wood, to Victory, additional for Mercury.

Chief Carpenter—J Murphy, to Victory, additional for Duke of Wellington (May 31)

Carpenters—C Wannell, to Vivid, additional for Doris; T H Hicks, to Vivid, additional for Juno; M H Crowther, to Vivid, additional for Temeraire.

Admiralty, May 12, 1896.—Lieut. P C K W Murray, who has been placed on the R tired List, at his own request, from April 23, has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander from that date.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieut. T S W Hannah, to be Lieutenant (May 11).

May 14, 1896.—The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet:—A E Merewether, M B, W R Center, M B, C M Beadnell, W S H Sequira, M B, J G Fowler J C G Reed, E G E O'Leary, W M Keith, M B, E Sutton, W E Mathew, M L M Vaudin, M B, W H Thomson J W Craig, M B, W L Martin, A T Wysard, W J Stitt, and S Croneen (May 12).

May 15.—Consequent on the death of Vice-Admiral Sir R O'Brien Fitzroy, K C B, the following promotions have been made:—Rear-Admiral Sir A Fisher, K C B to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, and Capt G H U Noel, A D C to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, Consequent on the above promotions, Rear-Admiral G Parsons to be Vice-Admiral on the Retired List. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and July 4, 1895, Fleet Engineer W J Pettit has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of Machinery. Assistant-Engineer J H Barber has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

May 16.—Capt W F S Mann, R N, has been appointed Naval A D C to Her Majesty, in the place of Capt G H U Noel promoted to Flag Rank. The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet: H K Arbuthnot and V H S Haggard.

May 18.—Royal Naval Reserve.—The following Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W Lang, W H Bullock, and H M Benison.

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

In Half-size Bottles,

And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

KANANGA of Japan

TOILET WATER

Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

KANANGA EXTRACT

A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.

RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co PARIS

PERRINS'

CELEBRATE

LYNX

POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 25 only.

Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy but, an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¾ inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of al other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

Tender Feet,

Hot Feet, Tired Feet

Instantly Relieved by

Condy's Fluid.

Cheap, Safe, Certain.

Directions with Bottle.

Sold Everywhere.

Refuse Imitations.

USE

Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is

like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD., Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS"

DISINFECTING FLUID.

1/-

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.

"'Sanitas' has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to

BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK. "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:

W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & Light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—

Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-

Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.

J. WHITE'S CO., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

FOR BABIES.

THE BEST

DILUENT AND DIGESTIVE OF COW'S MILK IS

BARLEY WATER,

MADE FROM

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY.

IT SEPARATES THE CURD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LIMITED, LONDON,

Manufacturers of Robinson's Patent Groats & Keen's Mustard.

CAUTION.—All Persons infringing our Brands, Trade Marks, Labels, &c., will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law in an English, Colonial, or Foreign Court.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W C.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,

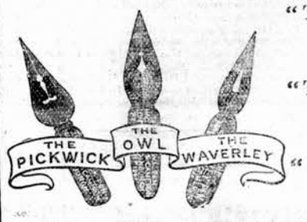
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS



"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros. & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

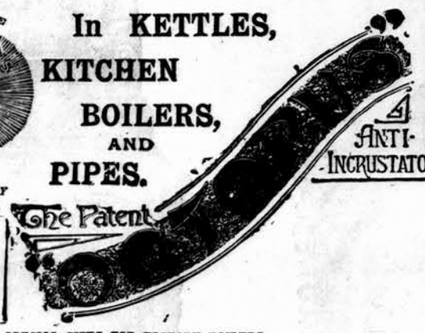
SAUCE.

Agents :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

Collects the 'FUR'

In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

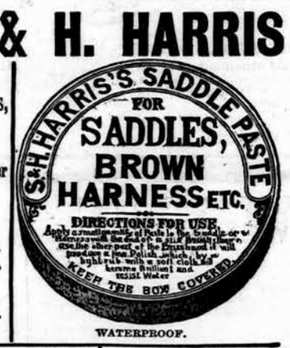
S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).
BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:
4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.
Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 8 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

By Royal Letters Patent

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co, 21, Baker St, London.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS"
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS."
Lancet

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MINCK'S PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS

STERLING SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
Reliability, Strength, Elegance.
ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

"Soldier" Hunter, Key winding	.....	Rs. 28.
"Army" Hunter,	ditto.	,, 38.
Superior Hunter,	ditto.	,, 65.
Ditto	Keyless action	,, 85.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,, 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	,, 175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

"Soldier" Half Hunter, Key winding	.....	Rs. 22.
"Army" Half Hunter,	ditto.	,, 39.
Superior Half Hunter,	ditto.	,, 70.
Ditto	Keyless action	,, 90.
Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,, 125.
Ditto. extra stout Gold Case	ditto.	,, 175

Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
OUR OWN SPECIALITY.
Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.

COMPLAINTS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNKNOWN.
Sterling Silver Hall-marked Albert Chains from...Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
18 Carat Gold Do. Do. Do. ... Rs. 80 to Rs. 160.

Illustrated price Catalogue of Watches, Clocks Jewellery, &c., &c. Free on application.

MAX MINCK & CO.,
LAHORE AND SIMLA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MARCKS & Co.,
LIMITED,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A few selections from a most unique and distinctive stock of Clocks.

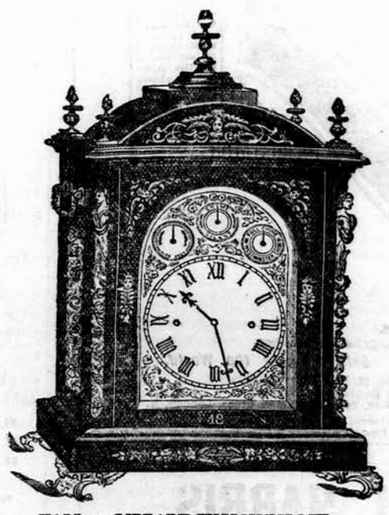
THE AUTOMATIC CLOCK.
Hours and minutes shown through two apertures in dial, the figures being changed by a mechanical movement, Carved solid dark wood case with gilt ornamentation, Rs. 190.

Torsion Pendulum, 400 Day Timepiece Requires winding not oftener than once a year.
In various size, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 425.

MUSICAL CHIMING TUBES CLOCK.
Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes.
Rs. 3,500.

THE LIGHTHOUSE, No. 2.
In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
A most artistic production, Rs. 450.

Another form of Lighthouse Clock with timepiece aneroid and two barometers, Rs. 250.



HALL OR LIBRARY ENGLISH CLOCK.
Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S
GUARANTEED
STORMPROOF
LANTERNS.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

R. DITMAR'S
GUARANTEED
STORMPROOF
LANTERNS.

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

converted by our process into easily digested nutriment—dextrine and maltose. The milk, again, used in the preparation of Carnrick's Soluble Food is partly pre-digested, with the result that it can be assimilated by the youngest Infant, and yet does not supersede the natural process of digestion.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

CARNRICK & CO., LTD.
24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury,
LONDON.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless! Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

THE GREAT REMEDY.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rohera, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.